The Bombay Gazette

RIES.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1881.

137688

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA S[illegible] NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIM[illegible]

Intend to despatch Steamers as follow[illegible]

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,030 Tons, on [illegible]NESDAY, 6th July, 1881, at 3 p. m. at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, [illegible] Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, [illegible] Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or [illegible] weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN [illegible]

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 T[illegible] MONDAY, 4th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abb[illegible] Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1080 Tons, on [illegible] 8th July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

[illegible]OR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBI[illegible] HAMBANE, QUILLIMAN [illegible] BAY S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, [illegible] [illegible]DAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 6th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following port :—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding [illegible] tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted [illegible] at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will [illegible] clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake [illegible] clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding [illegible] steamer packages by the Company's [illegible] Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and [illegible] company forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE [illegible] Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th June, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

[illegible]SSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
[illegible]e of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class	2nd Class		3rd Class	
Suez	300	150	Including Wines.	40	Without food.
Port Said	380	240		89	
Messina	500	340		90	
Naples	500	340		110	
Leghorn	500	340		110	
Genoa	500	340		110	
Marseilles	[illegible]	350		115	

Children [illegible] 3 years, free of charge; Children not above [illegible] half fare.

[illegible] heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FR[illegible] CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-[illegible] extra Luggage will be charged for at rates [illegible] learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.
[illegible]LLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

The Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

F[illegible] Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
[illegible]

[illegible]TEAMERS [illegible]Y AND

[illegible] Steamers will [illegible] from Bombay to

	HP.	To sail
[illegible]	280	26th July,

[illegible] of Wines and [illegible] moderate prices) as

2nd Class.	Deck.
Rs. 250	Rs. 140 0
205	143 0
235	131 0
240	122 0
130	66 8

[illegible]IA COLOMBO, [illegible]APORE.

[illegible]ARIA, Captain [illegible] power, will be des-[illegible] after sunset on the [illegible] General Insurance [illegible] Passage, &c., &c.,

[illegible]JANNI, Agent. [illegible]ircle, Bombay, May

[illegible]E.

[illegible]MBAY, LIVER-[illegible]ANEAN.

[illegible] sailings have

[illegible]IVERPO[illegible]ECT.

Tons.	h.p.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1881.
3,500	700	27th Aug.
3,500	700	17th Sept.
3,500	700	1st Oct.

[illegible]SEILLES. 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

[illegible]ls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
[illegible]	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
[illegible]AR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
[illegible]	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
[illegible]DR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
[illegible]	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
[illegible]	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
[illegible]VUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
[illegible]AN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
[illegible]I	2131	370	A. Symons	30th „

[illegible] leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, [illegible] the day of sailing.

[illegible] are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRA[illegible] [illegible]PTON by every Mail. The Steam[illegible] passengers [illegible] to Southampton. By the other [illegible] Venice, [illegible] vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi to Alex-[illegible] are conveyed by Rail from Su[illegible]

[illegible] are now issued at reduced rates as under, [illegible] from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
[illegible]	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
[illegible]	Rs. 600	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
[illegible] MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	1st July.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	15th „
ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are [illegible]

		Cash.
Dou[illegible] Balls	Rs.	3-8
Trel[illegible]-seamed Balls	„	4 0
Four[illegible]-seamed Balls, "Registered"	„	4 8

TR[illegible]EACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ....Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.	Cameo Presses and Dies.
Camera Stands.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Portrait and View Lences.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Portable Tents.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Printing Frames.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Plate Boxes.	
Developing Stands.	
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE [illegible] FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."
(RT. HON'BLE LORD BEACONSFIELD.)

A LARGE SPECIALLY ASSORTMENT ALWAYS KEPT OF PATTERNS AND COMPLETED TO THIS COUNTRY. CAN BE [illegible] DESCRIPTIVE PRICE [illegible] SHORTEST NOTICE. SEND FOR

"Models of Compactness."—[illegible]
"Must be both popular and really va[illegible]—Statesman.
[illegible]—Englishman.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A MASS of spontaneous testimony has been received from all parts of India proving the surpassing efficacy of this powder in destroying Fleas and other noxious insects in Dogs and domestic animals. "Boon to sportsmen," "absolutely and thoroughly efficacious," "most satisfactory," "economical," "unparalleled," "admirable" and such like expletives which have been applied to it by no means exaggerate its excellence. *Vide* letter by "Glencairn" in the *Asian* of February 3, 1880. Be [illegible] not to accept any other Powder as "the [illegible]ing." Ours is obtained from a Special Source and is [illegible]wed with an activity not approached by any other.

Tins Re. [illegible] Rs. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

S. S. SPEKE HALL has arrived from Liverpool, and discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Mr. DERMOT MORRIS is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our firm, per procuration, on and from this date.

Bombay, 1st July 1881. F. SAUQUET & Co.

SACCONE'S MANZANILLA SHERRY IN WOOD.

THIS Fine Wine received direct from Gibraltar for sale in quarter-casks, and in bottle at Rs. [illegible] per dozen.

WM. WATSON & Co.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a LIST of persons qualified to be ELECTED or appointed MEMBERS of the CORPORATION and of persons qualified to VOTE at RATEPAYER'S ELECTIONS is ready and can be seen at this Office.

Persons whose names do not appear on the said List, but who claim to be placed thereon, must apply to the Municipal Commissioner within thirty days from the date hereof producing proof of qualification.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st July 1881.

NO MORE DEATHS FROM FEVER.
THE NEW FEBRIFUGE.

POGSON'S ALKALOID FEVER PILLS

HAVE been carefully tried on a large scale in the Poona Municipal and Military Hospitals, and have been found most successful. Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Chairman, Poona Municipal Committee, states :—"That 18 Pills were given by him with complete success in an obstinate case of Fever, in which Quinine had failed." (See Poona Reports.) They have as a rule cured "Peshawur Fever," which has hitherto been almost incurable. (See Punjaub Reports).

In the fever-stricken district of Furruckabad, N. W. Provinces, they have been very extensively used and were stated to be "Still better than the Cinchona." (See N. W. P. Reports.)

These Pills contain no "mercury" in any form, and they cure off-hand, without the use of any other medicines. Sold at Rs. 2-8 per half gross bottles, or Rs. 4 per one gross bottles.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DESPENSING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay at 1 p. m. of the 1st September next, for the supply to this department of

BLANKETS, brown, for issue to European Troops in Barracks, length 7' 6", width 5' and weighing 4lbs. 12ozs. each .... 17,000.

BLANKETS white, for issue to European Troops in Hospitals, length 7' by 5', weighing 5lbs. each.. 100.

The above are the probable annual requirements of this Presidency, and to this extent Blankets, both for Barracks and Hospitals, will be required for 4 years commencing from 1st October, 1882; but as the bedding is due to Troops on 1st October each year, half of the number should be deliverable in September, quarter in October, and the remainder in November, each year, the Hospital Blankets being deliverable in October.

Tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. of the 1st September 1881 only, when they will be opened in this office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain an application at this office, printed forms of tenders, schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their tenders being treated as informal.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest [illegible] tender.

[illegible] will be received or attended [illegible] ary cash deposit [illegible] HUGHES, Major, [illegible]sariat Officer, Presidency, [illegible] Office, 30th June, 1881.

THE ALBE[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby [illegible] ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of [illegible] Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1881, at 3 p. m., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on MONDAY, the 27th day of June last, viz :—

1. That the Albert Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

2. That Messrs. M. R. de Quadros, James Greenwood and Choonilal Nanchund be and are hereby appointed Liquidators, and that their remuneration be Rs. 250 each.

3. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer, and make over unto a certain Limited Joint-Stock Company, intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and to be called "The Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," having a capital of Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 400 each, the whole of the property, both moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, rights and credits of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, (save and except the profits which may be earned by the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, for the half year ending the 30th June, 1881,) not exceeding, however, a sum of Rs. 50 per share, upon their receiving in consideration for such transfer, 1,200 fully paid-up shares of Rs. 400 each in the said Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, in the proportion of three shares in the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for one share in the Albert Mills Company, Limited, such sale and assignment being subject to the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 20th day of March, 1880, and subject also to the said Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, undertaking to perform and fulfill all the agreements, contracts, and obligations, and to pay and to discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited.

4. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts authorised, and exercise all powers given to Liquidators by Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MICHAEL R. DEQUADROS,
Chairman.

Bombay, June 27, 1881.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding [illegible] lines Rs 1, [illegible] succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have resided here for upwards of three months, and have much pleasure in being able to add my testimony to all the good that has been said about the Hotel in the preceding testimonials.—J. MACFARLANE. 4th April, 1881.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

H. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD'S Amontillado SHERRY, Rs. 28 per doz.; Vino de Puro. [illegible] per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co.

BASS[illegible] bottled by [illegible] Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, Intl. Exhibition. In[illegible] [illegible]and Co., first prize at Melbourne dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. [illegible] quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz.; 6 [illegible] EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BAZAAR and DHOBIE'S [illegible]NT-BOOK, with totals ruled for day of week, as [illegible] for each month. Price, Re. 1-8.—CAXTON WORKS, [illegible]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING at 8-15, monthly Meeting in NEW ROOMS, opposite Sailors' Home. All young men invited.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the MOUNT MARY LODGE, furnished, at Bandora, facing the sea. For rent and other particulars apply to DADY MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, 9, Mount Road Mazagon.

ON FRIDAY next, 1st July, at 1 p. m., the undersigned will sell by public auction at Mr. E. GILET'S Office, 103, Kalbadevi Road, a lot of Real Pearls; also Ruby and Emerald Rings on account and risk of Manucklal Gumshandass.—MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act; Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (near the General Post Office).—Tiffins, chops, steaks, soups, hot joints, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, ices, &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SUPERIOR NOTE PAPERS & ENVELOPES.

Imperial Treasury Paper—

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a handmade paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

		Rs.	a.
Albert, 6½ by 4 inches, a useful general note paper	Per box	1	4
Ditto ditto Extra thick	„	1	8
Envelopes for the same, square	„	1	6
Small Octavo, 7 by 4½ inches, usual note size	„	1	8
Ditto ditto Extra thick	„	1	12
Envelopes for the same, oblong	„	1	4
Ditto ditto square	„	1	8
Large Octavo, 8 by 5 inches, a handsome paper	„	2	0
Ditto ditto Extra thick	„	2	4
Envelopes for the same, oblong	„	1	8
Ditto ditto square	„	1	12

Postal Note Paper—

An extra superfine Water-lined Satin paper, presenting the advantages of an agreeable surface, resistance to damp and substantial texture with economy of postage.

Small Octavo, 7 by 4½ inches, 1½ Sheet and oblong envelope weigh under ½ tola, 4 Sheets and oblong envelope weigh under ½ ounce, a capital paper for Inland postal purposes	Per packet	1	4
Envelopes for the same, oblong	Per box	1	2
Ditto ditto square	„	1	4
Large Octavo, 8 by 5 inches, 1 sheet and oblong Envelope weigh under ½ tola, 3½ sheets and oblong Envelope weigh under ½ oz., a good paper for Overland postal purposes	Per packet	1	4
Envelopes for the same, oblong	Per box	1	4
Large Quarto, 10 by 8 inches, 1 Sheet and oblong Envelope weigh under 1 tola, 1½ Sheet and oblong Envelope weigh under ½ oz., a good business paper	Per packet	2	8

Aldine Bank Paper—

For Overland and Inland postal purposes, a new paper, azure tinted, of agreeable surface.

Large Octavo, 8 by 5 inches	Per packet	1	2
Large Quarto, 10 by 8 inches	„	2	4
Envelopes for the same, oblong	Per box	1	2

Prince of Wales Paper—

A thin opaque paper, with water-lined ruling.

Large Octavo, 8½ by 5½ inches	Per packet	1	4
Large Quarto, 10½ by 8½ inches	„	2	8
Envelopes for the same, oblong	Per box	1	2

Chit Paper—

A good paper suitable for most purposes.

Ladies' size, 6½ by 4 inches, cream laid	Per packet	0	14
Envelopes for ditto square	Per box	0	14
Gentlemen's size, 7 by 4½ inches, cream laid	Per packet	1	2
Envelopes for the same, oblong	Per box	0	14
Ditto ditto square	„	1	0

Mourning Note Paper—

A cream laid paper of superior quality, thick.

Albert, 6½ by 3¾ inches, narrow or broad borders	Per packet	2	0
Envelopes for the same, square	Per box	2	0
Small Octavo, 7 by 4½ inches, narrow or broad borders	Per packet	2	4
Envelopes for the same, square	Per box	2	4

Mourning Postal Paper—

Large Octavo, 8 by 5 inches, cream laid	Per packet	2	0
Envelopes for the same, oblong	Per box	1	12
Ditto ditto square	„	2	0

Sample-book of the above and other stationery sent free upon application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES ! !

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong, neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS. Specially adapted for Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT [illegible] by [illegible]

PRICE [illegible]ICIALS. [illegible]

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage [illegible] accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCH[illegible] regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

All orders should be accompanied by re[illegible]tance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA where you can procure all requisites suitable for the climate and home travelling at European prices.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN from up-country, while in Bombay, should not fail to visit this establishment, which will repay them, for they will be able to obtain some of the greatest novelties that have ever been introduced into India.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ARRIVE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar is the cheapest house in India.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
N.B.—POONA BRANCH NOW OPEN.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial [illegible] than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended	15	0	15	8

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Impe[illegible]				
„ Quarter Cas[illegible]	8	9	9	0
[illegible]27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHI[illegible] [illegible] CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon				
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	8	12	9	0
	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; [illegible]

Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „	216	0	231	0

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JULY, 1881,

CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 *Anna*.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The July number of the Indian Traveller's Guide contains the following :—

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Route round the World
Route to England from India via the Pacific
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad
Tonga Daks
Harbour Steam Ferries Bombay
Through Mail Trains :—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Bombay to Delhi, Mooltan, and Kurrachee
Kurrachee to Mooltan, Delhi, and Bombay
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, and Agra
Agra to Delhi, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Nagpore
Nagpore to Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Nizam's State Railway
Dhond to Manmad and back
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Callian.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs on Carriages between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad, and Surat to Bombay
Western Rajpootana State Railway
Khamgaum State Railway
Amraoti State Railway
Wurdah Valley State Railway
Holkar and Neemuch State Railway
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh, do
Nulhattee to Azimgunge, and back
Patna and Gya State Railway
Tirhoot State Railway
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan
Mooltan to Kotree
Kotree to Kurrachee, and back
Mooltan to Shersha, and back
Kotree to Mooltan
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad
Lahore to Jhelum, and [illegible]
Hathras Road to Mattra, and back
Scindia State Railway
Agra to Dholpur, and back
[illegible]hi to Bandikui, and back
Agra to [illegible], Jeypore, and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Beypore
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Madras
Negapatam to Tuticorin, and back
Tanjore to Coleroon, and back
Madras to Chilambaram, and back
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal, and back
Arconum to Conjeveram, and back
Tinnevelly to Tuticorin, and back
Calcutta to Canning, and back
Calcutta to Goalundo
Goalundo to Calcutta
Calcutta to Kooshtea, and back
Goalundo to Damookdeah, and back
Northern Bengal State Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co
Messageries Maritimes
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co
[illegible] Line; Hall Line; Clan Line
Euphrates & Tigris S. N. Co
British India Steam Navigation Co
[illegible] Flotilla Co
River Steam Navigation Co
India General S. N. Co
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c
Routes in the Central Provinces
N W P and the Punjab
Lahore to Peshawur
Rawul Pindee to Murree
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote
Umritsur to Pathankote
Umballa to Kalka
Lahore to Ferozepore
Mooltan to Bhawulpore
Route to Simla
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour, and Nynee Tal
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharamsala
Dharamsala to Koksur, in Lahoul
Rawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere)
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Darjeeling Mail Line
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

AGENTS :

BOMBAY	Wats[illegible]
POONA	Treacher & Co. and Thacker & Co.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee D[illegible] & Co.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
CALCUTTA	Wyman & Co.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co. and Gantz Bros.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
LONDON	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. HARDIE, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.
(REGISTERED)

THE GREAT NON-ALCOHOLIC WINE ADAPTED FOR ALL.

NO taste too refined, none too uncultured, to appreciate it. In the ordinary emergencies of life superior to Alcoholic Liquors. Possesses a marvellous power of quenching thirst, and medical properties of rare virtue. [illegible] it is often [illegible] valuable in the sick-chamber.

To the ADVANCED IN LIFE, the AGED, and the PREMATURELY AGED it is a FOOD.

Dozen, Rs. 3. 2 Dozen with Case, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TO CROTON FANCIERS AND NURSERYMEN.

A GENTLEMAN in Bangalore wishes to DISPOSE OF 300 SEEDLING CROTONS which he has raised, and will be glad to RECEIVE an OFFER. The plants range from a few inches to about 2 feet in height, and have all been cross-bred from choice varieties, many of them already displaying novelty of form and colouring.

Address M., care of POST-MASTER, BANGALORE.

NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

AT the request of the General Committee, the undersigned has undertaken to select a Northern Eleven to play the South at Poona early in September next. Secretaries of all Gymkhanas in Guzerat, Sind, Kutch, Khandeish and Central India are therefore invited to communicate the names of their best cricketers as soon as possible with a brief cricket history of each and an intimation of their willingness to play if called upon.

Old Northerners are particularly requested to assist in reviving this interesting match.

G. E. HANCOCK, Major.

Rajkote, Kattyawar, 25th June, 1881.

PORTABLE GAS LAMPS
FOR LIGHTING STREETS, GARDENS, FACTORIES, RAILWAY STATIONS, &c., &c.
BRIGHTER THAN COAL GAS AND CHEAPER THAN KEROSINE.

Particulars and Estimates furnished on application to GR[illegible]NDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK TIMBER.

THE Agent will receive Tenders at his office [illegible] noon on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881, for the supply of 500 Tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOGS.

Tenders [illegible] of shipment [illegible] delivered [illegible] which should be accompanied by specifications [illegible]tage of [illegible] must state the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet time within the Company's premises, Byculla, the percen-[illegible] allowed on each specification, and the [illegible] which delivery will be made.

W. H. HUSSEY,
For Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's [illegible], Byculla, [illegible] June, 1881.

NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

WITH reference to former telegram, the public are informed that the Section of this Railway from WADHWAN JUNCTION to DHOLA will be CLOSED to all Traffic on and after 30th June instant till further notice.

C. E. VINING,
Traffic Superintendent.

Ghadechi, 29th June, 1881.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLABHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.

Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that all CREDITORS of, and CLAIMANTS against, the above Company are hereby requested to SEND in particulars of their DEBTS and CLAIMS in writing on or before the 15th day of July, 1881, to the Liquidators of the said Company at its registered office, Nos. 47 and [illegible], Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay. After the expiration of such period the assets of the Company will be DISTRIBUTED amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts or claims of which the Liquidators shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Company, or having property of the Company in their hands, are hereby required to forthwith pay their debts or hand over such property to the Liquidators of the said Company.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1881.

JOHN GORDON,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS, } Liquidators.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Paid-up	£500,000	
Uncalled	1,500,000	£2,000,000
Fire Fund—Reserve	844,577	
Premium Reserve	317,058	
Balance of Profit and Loss	39,608	1,201,243
Life Fund—Accumulated Fund of the Life Branch	3,028,833	
Accumulated Fund of the Annuity Branch	351,274	3,380,107
Revenue of the Fire Branch—Premiums and Interest	1,013,900	
Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches—Premiums and Interest	464,399	

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
W. M. MACAULAY & Co., } Joint Agents.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 22.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
RATNAGIRI.
EXHIBITION OF FIXED WHITE LIGHT.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 8, issued by this Department 14th March 1881, on the intended alteration in the colour of Ratnagiri light,—information has been received that a fixed white light was exhibited on the night of the 1st June, and that the light should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 15 miles.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India,
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 6th June 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 56, 739, 2736, 826, 833 and 1480.
„ Sailing directions, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot (1880), page [illegible].
„ Light List for 1881.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts Nos. 1190, 15, and 15a;
„ Hydrographic Notice No. 17;
„ Light List for 1881;
also
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 389.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 23.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF ORISSA.
FALSE POINT.
OCCASIONAL OBSCURATION OF LIGHT BY FOG.

THE attention of Mariners is called to the following remarks relative to False Point Light :—During the months of January, February, and March, the prevalence of low-lying, heavy fog over the land which lies between the light-house and the sea—occasionally interferes with the proper visibility of the light, and at times, may even obscure it, although the weather at sea may be clear.

Mariners should, therefore, be specially cautious when approaching the light during the first quarter of the year, and use the lead continually.

By Direction of the Government of India.
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 8th June, 1881.

[illegible] Notice affects the following :—
BRITISH [illegible] Charts, Nos. 755, 814, 829, 70, and [illegible]
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 1281, [illegible] 15c, and 1050.
Light List for 1881.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol I, page 460.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 24.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
KARWAR OR SADASHIVGAD.
BREAKING ADRIFT OF KARWAR ROCK BUOY.

INFORMATION has been received from the Port Officer, Karwar, that the buoy marking the Karwar rock (Gudsar surv.), lying to the W. N. W. of Elephant island, has broken adrift.

It will be impracticable to replace it during the present monsoon.

By Direction of the Government of India.
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India,
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 13th June, 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 242, 714, 2737, 826, and 827.
„ Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, page 113.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts Nos. 15 and 15a.
„ Hydrographic Notice No. 24, page 5.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 396.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance [illegible] affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED
SWISS CIGARS,
"VEVEYS,"
from the well known firm of
MESSRS. ORMOND & CO., SWITZERLAND,
in magnificent condition.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
VEVEY FINS	per box of 250	7 8	per 1,000	28 0
VEVEY FLOR FINA	„ 100	4 0	„	38 0

ALSO A SMALL SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
in perfect bouquet and condition.

LA FLOR DE FAO	per box of 100	Rs.	19
LA CAMAGUEYANA	„	„	22
EL BOMBO	„	„	25
BELINDA	„	„	25
LA AFRICANA	„	„	27
PUNCH	„	„	32
LORD BYRON	„	50 „	12
FLOR DE YNCLAN	„	25 „	10

JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR D[illegible]A, "COQUETAS"	Rs.	30	3
Do. "TRABUCOS"	„	35	4 8
Do. "[illegible]YAZS"	„	40	4 [illegible]

Samples [illegible] Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

CONSOLS are again ⅛ higher at 100⅞. French Rentes unchanged at 119¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper is variously quoted. Our own correspondent gives Fours 86, Fours-and-a-half 92, Reuter 85¾ and 91⅞, whilst private advices report ⅛ for both.

The weekly quotations for Metals show an advance of 10s. per ton in Wallaroo Copper, other things being unchanged. In General Produce Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered. Linseed is firm and the turn dearer for Calcutta to arrive. Rapeseed is unchanged. Wheat, Reuter says, is in less demand and occasionally easier.

Piece-Goods in Manchester continue steady, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm as regards American, unchanged for Surats, the day's sales being 12,000 bales. Spot prices are unaltered throughout, and so far as we can learn arrivals are in the same position. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were unchanged at 11 cents, September shipment 3 points higher at 11·65 cents per lb. The receipts are missing, so that we are unable to give our usual daily comparisons with previous seasons.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, the Government fixed their minimum rate at 1s. 7 11-16d. with the result that out of the 40 lacs offered only 13 lacs found buyers. Bar Silver is still quoted at 51 5-16d. per oz., but our correspondent says weak at that. Nor is it to be wondered at, as it is quite evident that the new line adopted by Government in affixing a minimum for the biddings, so far from imparting a steadier feeling to exchange is likely to exercise quite an opposite effect. It has now been tried for two consecutive weeks with the result of leaving 35 lacs unallotted, and a persistence in the same course can only mean that a time will arrive—and that at no distant date—when, to make certain of placing their unallotted balance, they will have to place their minimum much more below the legitimate level than they are now keeping above it. Whatever the defects of the previous system may have been, they were certainly less than the new movement seems likely to produce, and unless something is expected from the Paris Conference, which reassembles to-day, the new policy looks like very depressed exchange later on.

EXCHANGE this morning opened quiet at yesterday's closing rates, and in a general way no alteration can be said to have taken place throughout the day. One buyer, however, had been out to fit an order at 1-32d. under the ruling quotation, but bills are so scarce that this has failed to elicit any extent of business. The fact is, as we have remarked more than once lately, that we have very little to say to the general position now, Calcutta having the leading influence. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 11-16d.	per rupee
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7⅞ to 29-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2·10½ to ⅝	

On Calcutta rates are unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day, though pretty steady, had not moved much, nor do we hear of any great amount of business having been done. Ready we quote Fours at Rs. 104¾, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 112½. In the former transactions for August delivery have taken place at Rs. 105.

SHARES.—The market is firm, but no special alterations have taken place during the day. Banks are unaltered, and in Land Companies there is no movement. Press Companies are quiet and generally unaltered. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are very firm, and in some causes Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON is dull at previous prices. The only business reported to-day has been on account of the local Spinning Companies, exporters being quite out of the market.

SEEDS and WHEAT still occupy the same position, rupee prices having moved scarcely at all for some time past.

FREIGHTS are steady at for Liverpool 35s. for Cotton and 38s. 9d. for Wheat by the regular liners. A fair amount of tonnage is being fixed forward by the regular boats at 35s. for Marseilles and 35s. to 36-3d. for Liverpool.

PIECE-GOODS have undergone no change, and on the spot are very dull, nor are they much better to arrive.

COALS are in some request for distant delivery, but there are no sellers at anything approaching current rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
LOCAL BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p.ct.	
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chartered Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	290
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,015
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	480
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	450
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	53
[illegible] Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	875
[illegible] Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,915
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	460
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	50	450
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	305
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	162½
Prince of W. Press	120	[illegible]	1,500	75	1,175
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	25	1,180
Sassoon Press Co.	300	[illegible]	all	50	500
Volkart's Press Co.	450				490
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all		1,225
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	128
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	630
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,800
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,110
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p.s.	830
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	995
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p.s.	685
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	370
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	100	20	545
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,120
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	60	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p.s.	1,185
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,065
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p.s.	1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,920
Mahaluksmi	650	1,000	500	..	590
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,635
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p.s.	260
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,305
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,430
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p.s.	1,245
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	817½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	510
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,150
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,085
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	605
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	870
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
[illegible] Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,010
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265
LAND COMPANIES.					
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	2,800	2,925	30	1,035
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	220
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	665
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	172 162
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,375
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	400
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000 A	10	3½	..	3½
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	110
Treacher & Company	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	840
Thacker & Company	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	20
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	12,000	25	15	..	15

* For distribution.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate of Traffic for the week ending 25th June 1881.

Open, 144 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	52,430	0	0
Merchandise	78,893	0	0
Telegraph	504	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000		
Total Rs.	[illegible]	0	0
Corresponding week [illegible] June 1880, Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,721	0	0
Merchandise	99,392	0	0
Telegraph	467	0	0
Other Receipts	12,365	0	0
Total Rs.	1,62,948	0	0
Decrease	29,1[illegible]	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Eshcol, 962 tons, Captain C. Crewes, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE steamer Teddington, 1,310 tons, Captain J. Rotter, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, 1,489 tons, Captain W. H. Braham, sailed yesterday for Genoa, Marseilles, &c., with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa, 1,868 tons, Captain M. De Home, will sail to-day for Australia with Australian Mail, general cargo, and a gentleman as passenger.

THE steamer Helena, 1,037 tons, Captain T. Swinden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (3th May) with a cargo of 1,628 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Hall Line steamer Speke Hall, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Brand, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Liverpool (4th June), brought the following passengers:—Rev. Bridge, Mr. Wargan, Mr. Stanyan, Miss Arthur, and three ayahs. She brought the following cargo:—1,324 packages piece-goods, 82 bales twist, 30 packages oil, 50 boxes brandy, 59 cases whisky, 13 cases wine, 4 packages bottles, 3 packages sundries, 125 iron plates, 50 cases brass, 2 cases gold thread, 8 packages silk, 27 packages earthenware, 2,014 bundles iron hoops, 11 packages files, 510 boxes soap, 250 boxes tinplates, 30 bundles buckets, 50 cases slates, 21 packages papers, 1,186 bars and 72 bundles iron, 10 packages glassware, 25 cases copper, 4 packages colours and paints, 1,700 packages spelter, 30 kegs red lead, 240 packages rivets, 55 packages bolts and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	Speke Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool, June 4.
30	Helena (s)	Swinden	Cardiff, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
30	Teddington (s)	Rotter	Antwerp.
	Clan Macleod (s)	Braham	Marseilles.
	Eshcol (s)	Crewes	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Malwa, DeHome, to Australia.
Steamer Singapore, Merello, to genoa.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Storm Queen, to Antwerp.
Steamer Khandalla, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Speke Hall, to Liverpool.
Ship Canute, to United Kingdom.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
24 Madras (s) ...... Turner ...... Rangoon, June 18.
Jorawur ...... Webster ...... Liverpool, March 6.
Cross Hill ...... Murray ...... London, March 6.
25 Governor (s) ...... Valiant ...... Glasgow, May 19.
Shahzada (s) ...... Bedd ...... Bombay, June 3.
Baghdad ...... Phillips ...... Singapore, May 2.
26 Tintern Abbey ...... Wale ...... Algoa Bay, April 25.
Royal Alfred ...... Salmon ...... Liverpool, March 10.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Steamers Shahjehan, Booldana, Scindia, Malda and Commilla. Ships Culzean, Marathon, a ship showed J. L. Q. M. Schooner [illegible] Ship Falls of Bruar.
June 25.—Steamer Sirdhana.
June 26.—Steamers [illegible]bela and Asia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
26 Deccan (s) ...... Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

June.
26 Culna (s) ...... Bombay and S. Ports.
Tibre (s) ...... Pondicherry & Gallc.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—1,023 bundles steel hoops, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Roumania (s)—100 kegs iron nails, Mahamedally Habutbhoy.
Clan Ranold (s)—51 cases whisky and 15 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Regent Murray—11 cases old tom, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Camseus (s)—10 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Malwa (s)—13 bales papers, the *Times of India*; 2 casks disinfecting powder, Bolton and Co; 5 cases candles, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Agnes (s)—51 cases whisky, Muncherjee Bazonjee Lakdawalla; 67 casks beer, 5 cases champagne, and 5 cases bacon, Jamsetjee Framjee; 85 casks beer, D. D. Shah; 9 cases glassware, Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co; 10 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodbhai.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hungaria (s)—93 packages papers, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar and Son; 220 packages papers, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 60 barrels cement, and 110 bales papers, M. Mondolfo and Co; 60 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—11 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
[illegible] cwts myrabolams, Lukmedass Naron[illegible]
Moti Jetta; 2 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 326 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 26 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lillanbur; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

[illegible] Hall (s)—1,120 cwts olibanum, Allana Munjee; 20 bales carpets, Hajee Saium Laljee; 2 bales skins, N. Jehangir; 12 cwts horns, Sulleman Hasum; 9 bales hides and 5 bales skins, Esmail Gangjee and Co; 12 bales skins, Shuriffbhoy Jafferbhoy.

FOR PORT SAID.

Singapore (s)—1 box gold and silver coins, Jacob Dinar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Macleod (s)—1,400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Sapphire (s)—216 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Exporter—9,900 cwts linseed and 9,999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore (s)—1 case tea, F. Bozzoni.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Brankhorn (s)—7,500 cwts poppy seed, Ralli, Brothers.
Canute—6,128 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Hospodar—400 bales cotton, D. Macfadyed and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Oakdale (s)—553 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.
Storm Queen (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli, Brothers.
Lamperts (s)—15,138 cwts linseed, 299 cwts gingelly seed, 3,999 cwts ground nuts and 1,999 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Choice—33,499 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hungaria (s)—[illegible] twist, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin (s)—75 cwts onions, Husson Baban; 16½ cwts horns, Yue Loong Hing; 10 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 5 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 298 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 35 cwts olibanum, Yue Lun Ching; 1 box silver coins, Ahmed Sulleman; 50 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 18½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ibram; 13 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 22 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias.
Hungaria (s)—25 chests opium, Mahamed Aboobucker; 22 bales cotton, Tarachund Manuckchund; 10 chests opium, Meerallybhoy Mahamed; 20 chests opium, R. Mahamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin (s)—12 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 17 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 38 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 42½ chests opium, Abraham Ezra; 30 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 215 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.
Hungaria (s)—3½ chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass; 22 chests opium, Meerallybhoy Mahamed.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 1.

(Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

124—Payne and G.—Cassirao Baba Subeb Holkar and others vs Aban Sha Sabit Ali and another—Tobin and R.
125—Craigie L. and O.—Motilal Sewlal vs Aban Sha Sabit Ali and another—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

523-79—Shapurjee and T.—Muggon Gungaram vs Kessowjee Roopjee—Nanu and H.—Part heard.
660-78—J. Macfarlane—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs the Fleming S. and W. Co. and others—A. and H. and C. and L.—Part heard.
489-80—In person—Maneckjee Sorabjee Powalla vs Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee—Ahmed.
7-81—Janardhun and H.—Murarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee [illegible]—Macfarlane. [illegible] vs Jaitharam [illegible]
275-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Isaac vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Isa.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

261-80—Tyabjee and D.—Girvardass Govindass and another vs Narayen Crustna Laud and others—Chalk and W.—Part heard.
479-80—Chalk and W.—Narayen Crustna Laud and others vs Jairam Govindass.
153-81—R. M. Sayani—Bai Lakha vs Fazul Nensey—In person.
155-81—Payne and G.—Ruttonjee Bezonjee and others vs Bomanjee Eduljee and others—T. and R. and M. H. Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 28.

Hailes, Captain, D. A. Qr.-Mr. Genl., on leave, from Allahabad.

JUNE 29.

Andrew, Captain, 2-11th Regt., on leave, from Jullunder.
Schneider, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Dharwar.
Dunlop, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Mooltan.

JUNE 30.

Harris, Captain, 70th Regt., on leave.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 24.

Schneider, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Cameron, Major, R. A., on duty, to Mooltan.
Hibgame, Captain, 100th Regt., on duty, to Umballa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT, Bombay, July 1, 1881.

1. With the kind permission of the Officer [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] ith King's Own Regiment, the ra[illegible] [illegible] will be available for practice on Tues[illegible] Friday evenings in each week, commen[illegible] Tuesday next, the 5th July. Members mu[illegible] careful that the look out points, &c., are pr[illegible] posted before they begin firing.

2. Members wishing to take the[illegible] rifles and accoutrements from Head-Quarters ca[illegible] do so from Saturday next, the 2nd inst. It is requested that members will come themselves, if po[illegible]sible, so as to sign for their arms and accoutreme[illegible]s, and if they cannot possibly do so to send their names and addresses, so that a letter from Head-Quarters may find them at any time.

By order,
A. W. P[illegible]DFOOT, B. V. R. C.,
Lieut. and Ad[illegible]

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 30.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following Notification by the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept. (Political), No. 164 G. P., dated the 9th June, is republished:—

"H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Rao Saheb Subanrao Salvee, Inspector of Police in the Kanara District, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction."

Capt. C. W. H. Sealy, Cantonment Magis. at Aden, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date after the 15th July next as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. L. P. Walshe, Actg Second Asst. Resident at Aden, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magis. at Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Capt Sealy on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, District Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date after the 3rd July next as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Ravji Prabhakar Bhave, Clerk of the second class Sub Judge's Court at Indapur in the Poona District, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 28th Feb. to the 11th March 1881, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Moro Raghunath Bewalkar, substantive pro tem. Mamlatdar of Taluka Khatav in the Satara District, is appointed to be a Magis. of the Third Class in the District of Satara.

Messrs. W. Webb and C. P. Cooper respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge on the 23rd June.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhle received charge of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Courts at Kada and Karjat in the Ahmednagar District on the 13th June.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Clerks of the Sub. Judges' Courts in the Khandesh District, with effect from the dates mentioned:—

Mr. Tatia Nanaji to be clerk of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Amalner from 13th June.

Mr. Narayan Apaji to be Clerk of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Shirpur from 9th June.

Mr. Gopal Martand to be Clark of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Bhadgaon from 13th June.

Azam Keshavlal Mansukhram, Acting Head Karkun of Modasa Petha Mahal in the District of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magist. of the Third Class in the District of Ahmedabad.

Azam Parmanandas Surajram, Actg. Mamlatdar of Borsad in the District of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magis. of the Second Class in the Kaira District.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, Magist. of the First Class in the District of Kanara, to be Magist. in charge of the Division of that District, comprising the Talukas of Karwar (with the exception of the limits of the Karwar Municipality), Yellapur and Supa including the Pethas of Mundgod and Supa.

Under Sec. 10 of Act X. of 1872, the Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. L. Charles, Magist. of the First Class in the District of Dharwar, to be Magist. in charge of the Division of that District comprising the Talukas of Dharwar, Navalgund, and Ron.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Rukmangad In[illegible], Second Class Sub. Judge of Gadag, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the District Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar from the 29th April to the 18th May both days inclusive.

Rao Bahadur [illegible]amrao Subhaji Gutikar, First Class Sub. Judge at Karwar, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the District Judge and Session Judge of Kanara from the 18th to the 28th May both days inclusive.

Azam Anandrao Pandurang, Acting Head Karkun of Talodain the District of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magst. of the Third Clast in the Khandesh District.

Rao Saheb Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani received charge of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Erandol in the Khandesh District on the 17th June.

Rao Saheb Vishvanath Vinayak Paranjpe received charge of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Courts at Khatav and Dhaiwari in the Satara District on the 18th and 20th June respectively.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Chunilal Hukumatrai has been confirmed in his appointment of Special Sub-Registrar of Bardoli in the Surat District.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept.:—

Mr. Ramchandra Nilkant, Second Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Niphad, to be Second Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Nasik in the Nasik District from 29th April.

Mr. Ganpatrao Sakharam, Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Malegaon, to be Second Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Niphad in the Nasik District from 5th May.

Mr. Mahadeo Trimback, Karkun, Nasik Registry Office, to be Third Grade Probationary Special Sub-Registrar of Malegaon in the Nasik District.

Mr. W. S. Hexton, Depy. Conservator of Forests, Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and nine days from 1st July.

Mr. W. Woodward, C. S., having returned to the Presidency on the 13th June, the unexpired portion of his furlough from that date to 16th June is cancelled.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Mr. Narayen Subrao, third grade Special Sub-Registrar of Siddapur, to be fourth grade Special Sub-Registrar of Haliyal in the Kanara Dist., from 11th April.

Mr. Krishnajee Venkatraman, Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Ankola, to be Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of [illegible] in the Registrar of [illegible] Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Ankola in the Kanara [illegible] from 9th April.

Rao Saheb Madhusudan Balkrishna, Inspector of Registration and Stamps, Third Grade, to be Inspector of Registration and Stamps, Second Grade, with effect from 1st June.

Mr. W. Porteous, C.S., to act as First Assist. Collr., Ahmedabad till further orders.

Mr. V. Allen, C.S., to be a Second Assist. Collr., vice Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., appointed First Asst. Collr.

Mr. I. S. P. Lely, C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. J. C. Trevor, Collr. of Customs, Bombay, resumed charge of his duties on the 15th June.

The undermentioned candidates passed the Special Lower Standard Examination on 8th April:—

Mr. Chintaman Vithal Kelkar, K[illegible], Patan Taluka, with credit.

Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Vi[illegible], Clerk, Collector's Office, Khandesh.

Mr. Balkrishna N[illegible] Vaidya, B. A., late Karkun, Purar[illegible] Taluka.

Mr. Ranchhod [illegible] Govindram, Third Clerk, Collector's Office, Kaira.

Mr. Govind [illegible]palji, Clerk, Assistant Collector's Office, S[illegible] Revenue.

[illegible] Laxman Moreshwar Deshpande, B. A., Second Karkun, Taluka Sangola.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

The following candidates also passed the above examination in April:—

Mr. Madhava Narayan Phulmandikar, Second Clerk, Collector's Office, Sholapur.

Mr. Narsinh Govind Kakeri, Karkun, Huzur Deputy Collector's Office, Belgaum.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., and Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Secy. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments on the 25th June.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &C.

Surg. R. Manser and Surg. Major T. B. Johnstone respectively delivered over and received charge of the Surat District Jail on the 19th June.

Surg. J. C. Keelan and Surg. A. F. Adams respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur District Jail on the 20th June.

The following promotion is made:—

Third Class Hospital Asst. Luxmonsing, General No. 50 to be Second Class Hospital Assist., with effect from 26th June.

First Class Hospital Asst. Solomon Moses has been granted three months' leave of absence from date of departure.

Mr. Adarji Jivanji delivered over and Mr. Eduljee Dosabhai received charge of the office of the Huzur Depy. Collr and Magist., Kaira, on the 20th June.

Mr. Fez Ali Gulam Ali delivered over and Mr. L. H. Spence received charge of the office of Asst. District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, in the forenoon of the 10th May.

Messrs. W. East and E. Lawrence respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Asst. Collr., Khandesh, on the 25th May.

Messrs. Balkrishna Deorao and W. Porteous respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Asst. Collr., Ahmednagar, on the 16th June.

Messrs. Moro Ballal Bhagwat and Janardan Ballal Bapat respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Dy. Collr. in charge Huzur Accounts, Poona, on the 20th June.

Messrs. J. Nugent and W. Lee-Warner respec[illegible] office of Collr. and District Magist., Satara, with the Political Agency attached thereto, in the afternoon of the 23rd June.

Mr. Lewis, Supdt. of the School of Industry, Dharwar, returned to duty from privilege leave on 29th March.

Rao Saheb Govind Balaji was appointed substantive pro tem. Mamlatdar of Sirsi in Kanara, with effect from 16th Nov. 1880.

Messrs. L. F. Charles and Ramchandra Bapuji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Depy. Collr. Darwar, on the 20th June.

Mr. Bomonji Pestonji Sholobhai, Statistical Clerk in the office of the Depy. Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Gujarat Registration District, is permitted to resign the Service, with effect from 19th June.

Mr. G. K. Shahane, Sub-Assist. Conservator of Forests, resumed charge of his office and duties at Thana on the 13th June.

Mr. Laxuman Ballal Oka, Actg. Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests, received charge of his office duties at Poona on the 18th June.

Messrs. Wamon Ramchandra Gaunde, Actg. Sub-Assist. Conservator of Forests, and R. S. F. Fagan, Assist. Conservator of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Forest Office, Sholapur, on the 23rd June.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LOPEZ—June 29th, at Assolna, [illegible] the wife of Mr. P. A. Lopez, of a son.

[illegible]SIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

[illegible] —June 27th, at 11, Middleton Row, the wife of [Sur]geon James Armstrong, I. M. D., of a daughter.

[illegible]FFEY—June 26th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Edward Neil Duffey, of a daughter (prematurely).

DEATHS.

EDWARDS—June 22nd, at No. 8, Drummond Road, Agra, Henry Philip Edwards, Esq., Chief Store-keeper, Rajputana and Sindia State Railways. Deeply regretted.

GRIFFIN—June 25th, at Monghyr, Clarke Griffin, Audit Department, East Indian Railway.

SURGEON-DENTIST.
DR. C. T. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1879)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SOLE AGENTS.
Pamphlets with instructions on application.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A PANTOJEE.—Declined.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1881

THE proposed revision of the Indian Army Pension Rules was the subject of a recent question in the House of Commons, and we fear that Indian officers will not be much reassured by Lord Hartington's reply. He says in effect that the subject is under consideration by the authorities in India and that an early solution may be expected. Now it is an open secret that the increased pensions recommended by the Army Commission were considered by the Indian Government to have been framed on too liberal a scale, and that they were not a little curtailed before submission to the India Office. It is further well known that even this increase—cut down as it was in Calcutta—has been disapproved at home on the score of its too great liberality, and that the revised rules have been re-forwarded to India for further reduction of pensions before final adoption by the Home Government.

We think that a good deal of misconception exists in the minds of even our Indian readers, other than the class affected, on this subject of Army Pensions. Few non-military men are probably aware that the Indian officer is offered in this year of grace 1881 exactly the same pensions to which his predecessors were entitled in 1796. Times are changed, the buying power of money has decreased, prices have doubled and trebled themselves both in India and abroad, and yet the rate of Indian Army Pension is identically the same to-day as it was 85 years ago! Surely this fact is in itself sufficient to justify the reasonable desire of officers for an increase commensurate with the rise in price of all the necessaries of life. What in 1796 was doubtless an adequate provision for a retired officer's declining years is now a miserable pittance on which it is impossible for him to live in any degree of comfort. As the matter now stands, an Indian officer is entitled to the following rates of pension:—After 20 years' service *in India* £191, after 24 years' £292, after 28 years' £365, after 35 years' £600, and after 38 years' £750 per annum. The pensions lately granted to the Indian Medical Service are on a far higher scale than the above, and even officers of the British Army, who may possibly spend the whole or the greater part of their military lives in the United Kingdom, obtain a more liberal scale of pension. For instance, a British officer of 20 years' service gets £200 per annum, after 23 years' service (if a major) £250, and after 27 years' £300, while a lieutenant-colonel of 30 years' service obtains £365 a year. Compare these rates with those obtainable by Indian officers of the same standing, who are obliged to serve all their time in India, and the grounds for the agitation on behalf of these officers undertaken by the "Staff Corps and Indian Army Defence Fund Association" become apparent. Pressure and agitation are the two factors which alone can move the sluggish wheels of Government. The Indian Medical Service—a body strongly united by professional [illegible] the cordial support of the profession at home—has, after much exertion, extorted from the Government a fair [illegible] If the officers of the [illegible] for its [illegible] Army desire to obtain a similar concession they must resolve to act in the same manner, and though they do not possess the organization or the unity of their brethren of the Medical Service, they are far more numerous and should be able to rely in a greater degree on the support of their Parliamentary friends and connections. We would therefore urge them to lose no time in ventilating their just grievances in any legitimate way open to them, and they could not do better at the present juncture than join the Defence Association before alluded to. Nothing is to be had without asking, and silence on the subject of a real grievance leaves it to be inferred that no grievance exists.

There are several points to which the Defence Association should earnestly draw attention in their approaching appeal to Parliament. Chief among these is, of course, the very inadequate pension now obtainable, the result of which is the retention in the service of many old officers past their work, who are both willing and anxious to go, but who, after years of Indian service, find it impossible to live with any comfort on the pittance offered them as retiring pension. Every Indian officer who completes 38 years' service is *ipso facto* entitled to what is called his "off-reckonings," a sum of £1,120 per annum. Long before he has completed this service many an officer would gladly retire were he offered an annual pension rateably equal to the "off-reckonings." If he obtained this he would give up the much larger pay he gets in India for the performance of duties which could be far more efficiently carried out by officers younger, more active, and perhaps better instructed than himself. But to retire on the present rate of pension would be simply a hardship both to himself and to his family, and so—protected by the Henley Clause from arbitrary removal—he lingers on in the service, discontented himself and an obstacle in the path of younger men. The Association should, we think, make a point of asking for a certain fixed retiring pension, say £200 per annum after 20 years' service, with an annual increment of £50 for every year's extra service up to 35, when retire[ment] [illegible] it may be considered desirable to ask for ought to be adopted generally, so that all individual petitions may be, as the London Committee propose, uniform. All authorized leave should count as service for pension, as it does in the British Army, and even in the case of those officers who have lately entered the Indian service and come under the Rules of 1875. These gentlemen are entitled to one year's leave (which counts as service for pension) after every five years' service, while all leave—including the authorized furlough—counts against the unfortunate Staff Corps officer who entered the service at an earlier period. These are the two primary points to be insisted on, and the third is that all officers on furlough should receive their furlough pay at the exchange of two shillings for the rupee—a boon at present accorded only to those [illegible] who elected the 1868 Furlough Rules [illegible] granted [illegible] revoked in 1871. These Furlough Rules [illegible] who went home between [illegible] this concession, but [illegible] get the benefit of it. [illegible] 1871, so that [illegible] ought not to exist, and the pro[illegible] revision of the Rules affords a good opportunity for putting all officers on the same favourable footing as regards the rate of conversion of the rupee into shillings. There is another point which requires alteration, and that is that officers of the British Army who have joined the Staff Corps should be allowed to reckon their former service in the British Army towards promotion in the Staff Corps. This, we think, is only a just concession to a body of officers who have greatly benefited the Staff Corps by infusing a more youthful element into the Indian Army at the time of its greatest need, and as this boon, just as it is in itself, will not hurt the interest of any one, it should all the more readily be granted.

We consider that the officers of the Indian Army have their [illegible] cause in their agitation for a revision [illegible] in their interest [illegible] and we trust [illegible] interests of the country—for efficiency is true economy—the Home Government will at an early date sanction a revision on such a scale as will induce those officers who are now biding their time to retire and to thereby make room for more youthful and vigorous men.

A DISGRACEFUL imposition by certain native officials of the Bombay Government upon the ignorant ryots was recently discovered, and we are glad to see the offenders have been punished. A few months ago, Mr. Ramsay, Collector of Nassick, received several anonymous petitions, to the effect "that great tyranny was being exercised by the officials in Peint and that the ryots were being compelled to supply grain at a lower rate than that prevailing in the market." Inquiries were instituted, which resulted in some one hundred and ninety out of two hundred patels of villages, who were summoned before Mr. Ramsay, stating that they had been required to send grain to some official or other, the amount varying in different villages. One fixed rate appears to have been laid down at which the grain was to be supplied, namely, sixteen pailis per rupee of rice and nagli, and eight to ten pailis per rupee of tur, urid, and khurasni. The market rates for grain in the district at the time were—per rupee—rice (in husk) and nagli eight to ten pailis, urid six to eight pailis, and tur five pailis. To any one acquainted only with the native inhabitants of large towns, such as Bombay, it may be difficult to understand how the ryots should have submitted to part with their stores for less than their true value; but a very slight knowledge of the conditions of life of the people in the districts and the relation in which they stand to the district officials, will make the matter perfectly clear. As Mr. Ramsay says, "the Peint ryots are wonderfully quiet and docile, and never think of disputing what they consider to be the orders of the Sircar, and to them the local officials represent the Sircar, and if a thing is told to be done it is accepted as a necessity and acquiesced in. The patels were simply told a certain amount of grain must be provided in return for so much money, and the grain was produced accordingly." The persons implicated in this outrageous abuse of their authority as Government officers appear to have been the Mamlatdar, Chief Constable, head karkun, and in a more general way the whole of the taluka kacheri staff, as also the vakils, the school-master, the hospital assistant, and some of the kulkarnis. It is calculated that the poor ryots were defrauded to the amount of about Rs. 500. Hurri Ramchandra, the mamlutdar, Balkrishna Ramchandra, the head karkun, and Krishnarao Gopal, the chief constable, have been dismissed the service and declared unfit to be employed again in any capacity under Government; and further inquiry is being made with respect to the part the school-master, hospital assistant, vakils, &c., had in the disgraceful and impudent fraud, Government having ordered that every person who is convicted of it shall be dismissed. We think with His Excellency the Governor in Council that "the utmost publicity should be given to the orders of Government on this case, so that both officials and the public may understand that condign punishment will follow on the discovery of such malpractices." We only regret that the offenders could not be proceeded against criminally, so that a little wholesome prison discipline might have been added to the punishment of loss of employment.

SO France is not satisfied with Tunis but wants Tripoli also, will be the thought probably of many people on reading the telegram of this morning which announces that "the French Government has sent a vigorous note to the Turkish Government, protesting against the intrigues and hostile military displays of the Governor of Tripoli." And [illegible] of item of intelligence by [illegible], it certainly looks [illegible] excuse were sought for a French [illegible] "remonstrance" with Tripoli. But we very [illegible] believe that the French Government contemplate carrying their audacity so far. To prevent Tripoli being absorbed by France as well as Tunis Italy would be bound to fight; and it is doubtful whether British interests either would permit of the French power in North Africa being extended so far. With the recent operations of the Republic in Tunis we do not think England was called upon to interfere by any prospect of her own interests being threatened, but for France to take Tripoli would be extending her territory to the frontier of Egypt, which would naturally be followed by a considerable increase of French influence in the latter country. If any continental power is to become paramount in Egypt, British interests imperatively demand that that power shall be the British, and no other. Therefore, though it is perhaps possible that the inordinate ambition with which the French appear to have been seized, coupled with the easy success of their scheme for the appropriation of Tunis, may have led them to regard Tripoli as a desirable and obtainable additional possession, we prefer to suppose that the present "protest"—if it is not merely intended to frighten the poor old Porte and stall off any further Turkish objections to French proceedings in Tunis—has had some ground in indiscreet action of the Governor of Tripoli, perhaps in the direction of encouraging the Arab insurgents in Algiers and Tunis who have been giving the French some trouble.

CASES of cholera are daily becoming more numerous in several parts of this Presidency. The epidemic which commenced at Surat some weeks ago, owing in a great measure, no doubt, to the very imperfect sanitary arrangements in that city, has now attained most alarming proportions. During the week ending the 22nd of June no less than 520 cases occurred, of which 248 proved fatal. At Baroda, during the same period, there were 149 cases and 72 deaths; whilst in Bombay city the deaths from cholera during the week ended the 28th June numbered 22, against 12 as in the previous week. It is satisfactory to learn that the cases which have occurred in this city are isolated, so that they do not in any way constitute an epidemic. They have been confined exclusively to [illegible] and chiefly to labourers who have lately arrived [illegible]. Since Wednesday eleven persons in Bombay have been attacked by cholera, and of these six were labourers who had been here but a very short time. The Health Department of the city are making every effort to check the disease, but we are afraid that until some really heavy rain sets in there is little likelihood of a diminution in the cholera returns.

THE Spartan simplicity, with which [illegible] their officials of the French Republic [illegible] itself in a government, shows signs [illegible]. Without repeat[illegible] highly monarch[illegible] stories of the manner in [illegible] Gambetta surrounds himself with every luxury at the Palais Bourbon, his guard of dragoons and his cook at 40,000 francs a year, it is a noticeable fact that M. Grévy draws exactly twice the salary that M. Thiers found sufficient. This remarkable increase was, moreover, brought about with an indirectness that Republican virtue should scorn. M. Thiers during his term of office never received more than 600,000 francs a year, a sum almost exactly equal to what the Viceroy of India is allowed, including the latter's sumptuary allowance. The first President, as we well remember, managed very well on this amount, and the hospitable doors of the Elysée were rarely closed whilst he directed the destinies of France. During the reign of his successor, Marshal Macmahon, the magnificent reception of the Shah of Persia and the accompanying *fêtes* were met by a special grant of 300,000 francs. In the following year, 1876, the great military manœuvres, which were intended to show to Europe how the French Army had risen from its defeat with increased strength and tactical [illegible], required a great outlay by the head of the State, and again a special grant of 300,000 francs was made. There is no doubt but that every penny of it was spent in the great dinners and balls that during a month were given to the crowd of foreign officers who had assembled at Paris. Indeed the Marshal, with the pride of a gentleman and a soldier, sent in his bills to show that every penny of the money was devoted to the special object intended. In 1877 M. Grévy was called to the Chief Magistracy of France, and his first budget introduced the unusual allowance as a regular sumptuary payment, although he had no Shahs or foreign military delegations to feast and *fête*. The President, indeed, in the following year made a small progress or State visit to Cherbourg, together with M. Gambetta, and immediately the extravagant sum of 300,000 francs more was charged against the Exchequer. The journey lasted two days, and during that time the two Republican leaders lived at the expense of the good people of the famous naval arsenal. They did not even pay their railway fare, as a saloon carriage was gratuitously placed at their disposal. The important point, however, to notice, is that this payment has been made a precedent, and that every budget since contains, as an [illegible] the item 300,000 francs—travelling [illegible] the President, in addition to 300[illegible] expenses of *representation* (art[illegible]) 600,000 francs salary of President ([illegible]) all 1,200,000 francs. Since the Ch[illegible] M. Grévy has not budged out of [illegible] to go shooting in the Jura.

THE ANDAMANS [illegible] INDIAN PENAL SETT[illegible]

No. III.

The future of the children born of co[illegible] in the Andamans [illegible] [th]ese children, tions of the day in those parts. [illegible] descendants of criminals, are themselves of course free, and numbers of them have even now attained what natives consider a marriageable age, indeed having already contracted marriage in the island. The number of these young persons, already somewhat formidable, increases day by day, and ere long a *quasi* free population will have arisen in Port Blair whom it will be impossible to keep under the restrictions now prevailing, and which, however necessary for convicts, must eventually be found intolerable by free residents. The strict police regulations, the interference in petty matters, the incessant supervision in every detail of daily life, and, above all, the difficulty of removal from one village or place of residence to another, must all be abrogated at no distant period in favour of the free population now fast growing up. Not only so, but the restraints at present imposed on free trade will have to be removed, or at any rate to be mitigated. The only alternative is to deport all free children on their attaining a specified age, and a measure of this kind if it reached the ears of Exeter Hall, would raise a storm that even a strong Indian Government could not withstand. Still the idea is an excellent one, and could be carried out without difficulty, by removing the young people either to one of the other islands of the Andaman group, to Burmah, or else to the continent of India. The first plan recommends itself as being easiest of attainment, as the juvenile settlers could, with the greatest ease, be taken to the North or Middle Andaman, a site cleared for them, a fortified village built (as a protection against the savages), fruit trees planted, cattle brought over, and seeds and other necessaries (including muskets for defence and boats for fishing) provided. A colony of this kind, tenanted by free settlers inured to the climate and accustomed to the country, ought to be eminently successful, and in time would push forward in every direction till the whole of the island was occupied and cultivated. A little fostering would be required at first, such as a monthly visit by the Government steamer, a free grant of tools, seeds, live stock, and medicines with medical attendance found, and the like, but in three years assistance of any kind would become unnecessary and the colony ought to be in a position to pay for all its wants. The principal objection to this plan is that such a colony might become a place of refuge for absconding convicts from Port Blair, or that the settlers might conceal fugitives in the recesses of their forests, and afterwards assist their escape to India or Burmah. The Andamanese, overcome [illegible] [illegible]her of their [illegible] with tact, resolution, and good management [illegible] portation to some selected place in Bu[illegible] another plan to be considered, and here, [illegible] means of future livelihood would have to [illegible] vided either by the grant of land, apprentice[illegible] trade, or some such method. One argument in favour of this proposition is the similarity of climate between Burmah and the Andamans, but a fatal objection would be the cost of carrying out any arrangement of the kind in Burmah, a country where everything—rice excepted—is expensive. There only remains the conveyance of all free adults to India, there to be handed over to their relatives or to be provided for in some manner by Government assistance. I fear, however, this plan, though it seems simple enough, would in the majority of cases be an utter failure. The children have been born and brought up in a country differing widely in climate and other conditions from the continent of India, they have no personal associations to endear it to them, and would probably be far from welcome to their nearest relations, who would too often look down upon them as savages and outcastes. If Government had to provide for them, it is difficult to see in what manner they could do so except at an expense which it dares not incur in these days of economy. Whatever the solution of this problem may be, it is clear that the question is a most serious one, and all the more so as it must be answered without delay, for in twenty years' time the free population of Port Blair—the offspring of the convict one—will be a serious difficulty to the system and discipline of the present settlement. It must not be supposed that the education of convicts' children is at present neglected—this is by no means the case. Schools are provided in every village, the attendance of the children at which is compulsory. For the more advanced a good English school is established on Ross Island, and though I never heard of an Andaman "Bea Yea," yet a fairly high educational standard is often attained.

To write of the Andamans without any mention of its Sikh Police would be like playing Hamlet and omitting the part of the Prince of Denmark. (*N.B.*—This remark is original and copyright.) Not to know—not to admire them is to be oneself unknown and despicable. If the children are the difficulty of the Settlement, the Sikh Police are its pets—the favourites of officialdom, from the great Panjandrum at the top of the ladder to the junior Extra Assistant at its foot. The first axiom to be learnt by the resident of Port Blair is that the police can do no wrong. In Settlement eyes they are pure, moral, immaculate, unbribeable, and of such is the kingdom of Heaven. In short, just as good Americans go to Paris when they die, so a good settlement officer wakes up after his decease to find himself a Sikh and—if he has been extra virtuous in this life—a Sikh Policeman, *i. e.*, man in his noblest form. Strangely enough this beautiful belief is rarely, if ever, shared in by the non-official resident, and it is whispered [illegible] some [illegible] even indulge in secret doubts as to this sainted [illegible] Sikh policeman [illegible] just an ordinary [illegible] Bobby perhaps, if anything, rather more so. It may be that when out of sight of the ruling power he shows himself occasionally loud-voiced, for[illegible] tongued, immoral, prone to violence, a pri[illegible] amongst liars, and, if no worse, at all events [illegible] better than the belted knights of C[illegible] India. When first arrived in Port [illegible] he may possibly be a rough honest enough country bumpkin, but a few months' instruction teaches him to mend his ways, to [illegible] tradesmen and petty dealers, and a bully to those whose favour is worth having. [illegible] he certainly often is, but not universally so, and as regards muscular strength I have known an equal number of Madras sepoys beat him at the tug of war and put him on his back at a wrestling match. But such heresy as this would never be endured at Port Blair, for a Bengal Qui-hye officer would think the world was coming to an end if he heard anyone compare a sturdy little Madras sepoy, all muscle and sinew, with one of his long-legged, shambling Sikhs. But a truce to these odious comparisons, and let us revert to our muttons! Up to the end of last year the establishment of police numbered about 350 of all ranks under a native superintendent, a Sikh who had been a Ressaldar of Cavalry, and who here ranks as an Assistant Settlement Officer. At that time the Andamans was garrisoned by a Madras Native Infantry Regiment, but it was determined to replace this garrison by enlisting an extra force of 350 policemen. Accordingly this number of men was procured chiefly by volunteers (*i. e.*, men made to go by their Commanding Officers!) from the Sikh regiments returning from Afghanistan, and a very truculent lot many of them looked. They relieved the detachments of Native Infantry at Aberdeen, Navy Bay, Viper Island, and Mount Hainet, as well as that at the Nicobars; and in March of this year, the N. I. Regiment left the Andamans, having been relieved at Ross Island by two companies of another Native Corps from Burmah. The police are well paid, getting Rs. 12 a month (with rations), free quarters, and a furlough of three months in every three years. [illegible] lately they were armed with the short muzzle-loading rifle, but this has now been replaced by the Snider carbine, a very fair weapon up to 500 yards. These men are naturally good marksmen, as there is an excellent rifle range on the mainland opposite Viper Island they ought wi[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] two last reports shows that on a multitude of [illegible] outside Ulster the holder's interest is acknow[illegible] by the landlords, and that it has a saleable [illegible] The compensation for disturbance under [illegible]t of 1870 is now also generally paid [illegible] incoming tenant—an additional proof, if [illegible] needed, that the tenant's right of assign[illegible] a real right, and one which no just landlord [illegible] to appropriate. Indeed, it seems clear that fairly [illegible] the Bill as a [illegible] however arising, of owner and [illegible] The strains of the opposition come from [illegible] rack-renter and his pitiless English abettors, persons see nothing, and wish to see nothing [illegible] the pecuniary interests of the worst landlord, are stone-blind and stone-deaf to every other [illegible]sideration of mercy or policy. The old English liturgy contained a prayer (composed, I believe, [illegible] Latimer) that the hearts of such men might be turned from their evil way; but it was perhaps dropped as offensive to the polite ears of Dives and his connections. For Dives is now generally a steady attendant at Church, and draws a tacit exception in his own favour whenever he hears any strong sayings against the rich and those who oppress the [illegible]

It is difficult to estimate the number of "bad landlords" whose pockets will be touched by the [illegible] Bill. But few or many it would be far be[illegible] I think, that they should receive compen[illegible] for their pound of flesh. They will be de[illegible] of something which the law now allows them, of a certain positive pecuniary value. It is always wise to give a liberal interpretation to the principle of compensation. The slave-holders were compensated for their losses when slavery was abolished and the Irish rack-renter is perhaps not worse than the slave-holder. He may have been driven by hard times to deal harshly by his tenants. Perhaps he was taught by Whig political economists that it was no sin to exact the uttermost farthing from [illegible] competitors [illegible] It was only a "law" of [illegible]litical Economy and the "laws of political e[illegible]" always their own justification." And [illegible] receives compensation he will surely [illegible] temptations to swell the ranks of the d[illegible] Ireland, or to [illegible] noblemen [illegible] propose to rob the English [illegible] food in order to keep up rents. The agitators are certainly doomed to disappointment; but it is at least possible that they [illegible] for a time succeed in reviving those class [illegible] and that burning sense of injustice in [illegible] English poor, which Sir Robert Peel [illegible] that he had for ever extinguished.

Bombay, June 29. [illegible]

"A LADY VISITER" CORROBORATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I can corroborate the statements made by "A Lady Visitor," in your issue of the 28th instant. From information gained from the poor girls themselves, I am certain that the same infamous traffic is carried on in Bombay as in the Continental cities of Europe, and it is time something was done to stop it. I should like our energetic Police Commissioner to go himself to some of the houses, and if he is able to speak French or German, ask the new arrivals to tell him, in their own language, the conditions under which they were induced to leave their homes. [illegible] are [illegible] poor [illegible] dens. A [illegible] years ago [illegible] Hospital, [illegible] She had [illegible] stances th[illegible] life she w[illegible] ous to esc[illegible] her insuperab[illegible] being her ow[illegible] to attempt he[illegible] hospital the d[illegible] was carried of[illegible]

STA[illegible]

TO THE ED[illegible]

SIR,—It was [illegible] ting of the Indi[illegible] by Sir Ashley E[illegible] ed in your issue [illegible] by the Commiss[illegible] there was a ran[illegible] mission propose[illegible] tion Retirement [illegible] recommended th[illegible] pension at 30 yea[illegible] many officers of [illegible] The great obje[illegible] in future, succes[illegible] ments on their [illegible] cies. They furth[illegible] regiments to 5 y[illegible] recommended [illegible] 24 years for the [illegible] nant-colonel, in[illegible] ble, the superc[illegible] of the British [illegible] valuable memb[illegible] for the Afghan[illegible] up, nothing [illegible] having [illegible] ago, I was [illegible] were under the co[illegible] and that we migh[illegible] them in Septembe[illegible] to wait until the [illegible] been elaborated, an[illegible] soon as p[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

[illegible]RAMS.

[illegible]EEN THE CAL- [illegible] AND BAR.

([illegible]RESPONDENT.)

[illegible]CUTTA, JUNE 30.

[illegible] delivered his [illegible]sion to-day in [illegible]te between the Judges and the [illegible] upheld the action of Justices [illegible] Prinsep, and censured Mr. Barrister [illegible]sing his conduct as discourteous [illegible]sted bitterly against these re[illegible] by saying "I am very glad, [illegible] Lordship is satisfied as to [illegible]ce, but it [illegible]t true that I [illegible]ted all the [illegible]asper [illegible]

[illegible]was attached [illegible]mpany) of the [illegible] of the latter [illegible] released from [illegible]

[illegible]RAMS.]

[illegible] 29. [illegible] Pasha, [illegible] of the [illegible]ed to [illegible] years.

[illegible]RAS.

[illegible] 30. [illegible] of the [illegible]pointed

[illegible]I.

[illegible], JUNE 29.

[illegible]gerous note [illegible]against the [illegible] of the

[illegible]MENTS.

[illegible]VERPOOL, JUNE 29.

[illegible] Trentham Hall arrived [illegible]ning.

SUEZ, JUNE 29.

[illegible]eamer Quetta, outward [illegible], and Colombo, left here [illegible]

[illegible]teamer Canara, outward [illegible] and Kurrachee, left here the [illegible] of the 28th inst.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats [illegible]changed.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 11-16

[illegible] Manchester Market has been steady.

[illegible] cent. Rupee Paper	85¾
[illegible]o. do.	91½
[illegible]nt. Consols for account	100¾
French Rentes	119¼
[illegible]er	51 5-16

[illegible] of about £275,000 has been paid into the [illegible]

[illegible]ie English.

[illegible] STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JUNE 30, 10-55 A.M.

[illegible]w Governor of Madras, Mountstuart [illegible] Grant Duff, M.P., son of the late [illegible]rant-Duff, Esq. (formerly Resident at [illegible] and author of "The History of the [illegible]"), was born in 1829, and educated at [illegible], and Balliol College, Oxford, where he [illegible] B.A. [illegible]850, and proceeded M.A. in 1853. [illegible] at the Inner Temple in [illegible]-Lieutenant for Elginshire [illegible] a Magistrate for Elginshire, [illegible]eenshire. He is the author [illegible]ean Politics," "A Political [illegible] sat in the Liberal interest for [illegible] Dec., 1857. He was installed [illegible]niversity of Aberdeen March [illegible]ppointed Under-Secretary of [illegible] 1868, and held that office till [illegible] Gladstone's administration in [illegible] Grand-Duff was re-installed in [illegible] of Aberdeen University in Nov., [illegible] of his "Elgin Speeches" appeared [illegible]

[illegible] C.B., Commandant, 13th Bengal [illegible]ved in Simla, and will at once [illegible] the new transport scheme. The [illegible]ch he is President is called the "Reorganization Committee."

His Excellency the Governor in Council is [illegible] to direct that in future the appointments to [illegible] reserved under Government Notification No. [illegible]55A, dated the 9th October 1878, for the first [illegible]sed students of the Forest Class in the [illegible] of Science, Poona, shall be in the Third [illegible]rest on Rs. 20 per mensem. This [illegible] applicable to the students already [illegible]n the Forest Class.

[illegible] public Darbar, Mr. Han[illegible]ted the Senior Rani of [illegible]al Order of the Crown [illegible] informed Her Highness [illegible] to her from the Most [illegible] Dewan received [illegible]nor-General. The [illegible]. After [illegible]ssive, and read its contents aloud [illegible] salutations, &c., it informed its distinguished recipient that the Queen-Empress was graciously pleased to confer upon Her Highness the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. It also contained a personal and cordial communication from the Queen to the Senior Rani.

THE *Pioneer* states that General Kennedy's despatch on the Waziri expedition is of such an exhaustive kind that it is doubtful if room can be found in the official *Gazette* for the whole of his report.

IN noticing the fact that a butcher in the Bombay Municipal market has been fined Rs. 100 for selling diseased meat, the *English* [illegible]

[illegible]ME surprise has, we are informed by the *Madras* [illegible] been caused by the announcement of the Bank [illegible]dras that "on and after the 1st proximo, [illegible]te receipts will not be granted by the Bank for payments made by constituents to the credit of their current accounts, but the pass book must in all cases accompany the remittance, and the entry therein of the transaction will be verified by the initials of a responsible officer of the Bank."

[illegible] will be sorry to see that [illegible] splendid shot himself [illegible]aniser and mana[illegible] the office of [illegible] India Rifle [illegible] Hill, [illegible]ope, [illegible]

Ceylon Messages: add up all the words exclusive of the address, divide by 6; count the remainder as one; add it to the dividend, and multiply the total by Rs. 8. (IV) Local, for Presidency towns; proceed as in the last case, but multiply by 4 annas." Any ordinary mind will lose its balance after going through one or two of these calculations.

THE tonnage of ships built on the Clyde during the month of May was far above the average. For the first five months of this year the tonnage launched stands 36,784 tons over that for the same period last year, and more than 12,000 above that of the first five months of 1873, which until now showed the highest figure of any year since the trade began on the river.

THE boring operations at the Channel Tunnel works continue to work at a steady but improved rate of progress, the average of which has now been permanently increased to between sixty and seventy yards a week, the total length of the heading having now reached a distance of 700 yards. After the bore has reached 250 yards beyond this distance it is intended to remove the machinery to the shaft near Shakespeare's Cliff Tunnel and bore to meet the present heading. There is no alteration in the formation of the strata, and the work, which continues to proceed very satisfactorily, has attained a depth of about twenty-five feet below highwater mark.

THE English Census Returns are oozing out in driblets. It is said that the population of the United Kingdom will be found to be thirty-four millions, of which twenty-five live in England, four in Scotland, and five in Ireland. It is more certain that the population of "Registration London" has increased from 3,254,000 in 1871 to 3,814,000, the increase being 560,000, or 17 per cent. in the decade. In 1801, on the same area, the population was 958,000; and in 1821, 1,378,000, the increase being nearly threefold in sixty years. The centres of largest increase have been Kensington, which [illegible] 270,000, and is larger than Leeds; Islington, now 282,000; Hackney, 186,000; Poplar, 156,000; Lambeth, 253,000, Wandsworth, which has nearly doubled, now a parish of 210,000; and Camberwell, 186,000. The City, Westminster, and Marylebone have all declined, and the two former are now trumpery little places, only 51,000 people living in "London," and 46,000 in Westminster. Lewisham has now 20,000 more people than the Lord Mayor's dominion.

GENERAL FARRE, the French Minister of War, presented to the Chamber of Deputies on June the 9th a supplementary estimate of 14,000,000f., to defray the cost of the Tunisian expedition. The French columns were, it is stated, receiving the submission of the different tribes, but the region in which the troops were "has nothing in common with the mountain land occupied by the Kroumirs. It is an undulating plain destitute of trees, but containing large crops of corn, which this year are exceptionally good—a circumstance which has to some extent decided the population on assuming a pacific attitude."

THE reappearance of Mr. Goschen in the House of Commons, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "marks the close of an episode in his career upon which the late Ambassador at Constantinople may look back with justifiable pride. Little more than twelve months ago his predecessor left the Bosphorus in despair, recording in a memorable despatch the utter failure of his diplomatic mission in the East. Mr. Goschen's reflections upon the results of his brief sojourn at Constantinople are of a much more pleasant description. He would be the last to pretend that he has settled the Eastern Question, but he can with perfect justice point to his pacific adjustment of two of the most dangerous controversies which were left unsettled by the late Government. Montenegro has been placed in possession of her new frontier, and the Convention conveying Thessaly to Greece has been signed this week by the representatives of the Governments of Athens and Constantinople. What is perhaps of even greater importance than the settlement of any frontier question is the success with which the Special Ambassador revolutionized the false and evil traditions of British diplomacy in Turkey."

A DISCUSSION has arisen as to whether it is lawful to read the Revised Version of the New Testament in churches, as if it were an Authorized Version for this purpose. But it appears certain, says the *Spectator*, that that is not the case. It has been argued that the present or Authorized Version has no particular documentary authority for itself. But, as Lord Selborne points out in the letter to the Bishop of Lincoln, it does not in the least follow that because the documentary proof of the authorization has disappeared, there was no legal authorization for the use of the ordinary Version. The King's printer could never have taken upon himself to say that the present Version was "appointed to be read in churches," as he did say upon the title-page of the edition of 1611, without any authority for so saying—the falsehood must immediately have been exposed. Most likely, the King's printer would have been brought up and punished by the Star Chamber at once, for such an offence—which, indeed, he would never have dared to commit. At all events, a legal justification for the authority accorded to the present Version would be presumed—in the absence of negative evidence—by the Courts of law. If the Revised Version is adopted for public reading in the churches, it must receive formal authority. And that, we suspect, will hardly be given without some further sifting of the changes made.

COUNT BEUST in his recently published "Souvenirs" alleges, as one of the most active causes of the great defeat at Sadowa, the non-appearance of 16,000 troops on the field of battle till an hour and a half after it had been practically lost. This important force was intended to cover the left wing, which the Germans succeeded after terrible fighting in turning. It unfortunately was commanded by Count Claus-Gallas, who made a considerable detour in order to save his own private property, which lay in the neighbourhood, from the damage that the passage of a large body of troops would necessarily cause. Count Beust seems to feel hardly any doubt that, had these fresh troops arrived one hundred minutes sooner, the result of the battle would have been very different. It is on such circumstances that the fates of Empires depend.

AN experiment has been made by M. Trové on a small boat between Port Royal and Pont des Arts. The boat, measuring 5 m. 50 by 1·30, and carrying three persons, obtained a mean velocity of 1 m. 30 per second, with a magneto-electric motor weighing 2 kilogr., and two series of six Wollaston elements weighing 1 kilogr. each. The motor, which was constructed to give 8 kilogrammetres per second, did a duty which a single rower would have been unable to perform. The electro-magnetic motor was placed in the rudder, and the motion communicated to a small screw placed in the lower part by a chain. This system is not calculated to utilise the whole extent of the motive power generated by the elements, but it dispenses entirely with any alteration to the boat. There is not the slightest vibration or noise of any description felt on board.

M. LEON CHOTTEAU, of Paris, a great apostle of free trade and the promoter of a commercial treaty between France and the United States, has just returned from New York, where he explained his projects to an interviewer of one of the papers of that city. It was his third visit to America, where he was acting as the agent of a company he had formed in Paris for the importation of American [illegible]. One of its friends was at Chicago purchasing cattle, and the first consignment was to be sent off last month in an English steamer freighted for the purpose, though the company hoped by-and-by to have vessels of their own. It is also probable, M. Chotteau stated, that they would buy extensive lands in Texas to raise their own cattle for exportation. He has also formed another company for the importation into France of American products, as he is firmly convinced that the silks, the cottons, and the manufactures of the States would find a ready market in his native country. The present commercial, financial, and industrial situation of France, M. Chotteau declares, is more flourishing than ever it was, "for our new general tariff does not contain any kind of prohibition whatever."

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD, one of the shrewdest men of business in America, has just returned to New York from a journey of 30,000 miles round the world. He has taken back with him certain [illegible]ctions which are interesting as those of [illegible] naturally his first thought was [illegible]he missing link in the electric [illegible]—the laying of a cable between [illegible] Yokohama; but his observations [illegible] confined to matters of business. [illegible]gland in the East startled him, [illegible]onviction that the renovation [illegible]ccomplished by the English- [illegible]ho will rule the world and [illegible]he world's language of the [illegible]ested him most, not so much for [illegible]ons as for its future prospects. [illegible]n the future of Japan; in a [illegible] will be known as a Christian [illegible]ased him less than Japan; but [illegible]ld stop the use of opium, eat [illegible]ce, and keep their houses and [illegible] there might be hope even for [illegible] Civil Service he regards as [illegible]he States, and he thinks Chinese [illegible] do good if they were to under- [illegible]ment of the citizens of New York [illegible]nd object of civil government. [illegible] his *impressions de voyage* by [illegible]hat the United States is to be [illegible]n of the future because of the [illegible] the vastness of its population," [illegible] fact that the streets of New [illegible] any he saw in his journey

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th:—Speke Hall (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Helena (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Teddington (s), to Antwerp; Clan Macleod (s), Marseilles; Eshcol (s), Havre.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening at 6 p. m. (weather permitting):—

March		
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Polonaise	Der Fackelzieg	Faust.
Selection	Romeo e Giullietta	Gounod.
Valse	Wein, Weib, und Gasaug	Strauss.
Galop	Bold Da Bold Dort	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Teddington left, and Speke Hall entered, the dock yesterday.

DANCE AT MORLEY HALL, COLABA.—A "Quadrille Party" was given at "Morley Hall, Colaba," on Wednesday evening by the Non-Commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery. The party was largely attended.

THEFT AT THE BYCULLA FLATS.—Gopalsing Bhodursing, residing on the Byculla flats, reported to the police that his room was entered by some person on Tuesday night last and a box stolen. The box contained Rs. 225 in currency notes and cash.

BITTEN BY A HORSE.—Whilst Babajee Bhowanee, a groom, was leading a horse belonging to his master, the Persian Consul, the animal completely bit off the thumb of his left hand. The man was taken to the J. J. Hospital for medical treatment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Abdool Raymon, a back buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for driving his vehicle on the night previous at Cursetjee Sooklajee Street in a rash and negligent manner without any due regard for the safety of others.

ACCIDENT.—Dawoodbhai Abdool Allee, a Mussulman lad, while looking over the parapet of the Carnac Bunder Bridge accidentally fell and sustained a compound depressed fracture of the vault of the skull. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 20th June was Rs. 17,65,184. In addition silver received during the week Rs. 45,508. The balance left was Rs. 18,10,692. There is in addition 7,555 Rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals in the mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

A CONSENT DECREE.—At the High Court yesterday Mr. Justice West gave a consent decree for Rs. 3,100, payable in three instalments, in favour of Jaitha Runsord against Pandurang Annajee. Mr. Starling instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff. The written consent of the defendant, who was absent, was produced in court.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, Ebraimjee Allibhoy and Moosajee Adamjee were charged with possessing twenty-nine brass and copper ball cocks and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 560, reasonably suspected of having been stolen, or fraudulently obtained. On conviction, they were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 28th June, was 394, being 18 less than in the previous week, 18 more than the week ending 29th June, 1880, and 69 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 312 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 30·09. There were 89 deaths from remittent fever, being 12 less than the previous week and 17 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarhoea, and dysentery were last week 44, 24, and 11, respectively, as compared with 28, 7, and 21 last year. There were 22 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 11 in the week previous. The following remark is appended by the Heath Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable.

GAS FOR POONA.—We are glad to learn that we are to have gas-lights introduced into Poona. We presume the lighting of our streets and buildings will be undertaken by a company—a purely mercantile speculation—and will undoubtedly prove of immense advantage to the public, and profitable to its promoters.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THERE will be a game on Saturday afternoon, beginning at 2-30. Members wishing to play are requested to write their names on the notice board at the Gymkhana, or to send their names to the Cricket Secretary. As this will be the opening game of the season, it is hoped that there will be a large turn out.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	14 86	12 12	10 86	12 09
29 Wednesday	0 41	..	..	..
30 Thursday	..	0 40	0 47	0 05
Total	15 27	12 52	11 33	12 14

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th June 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·700
Temperature of the Air	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·8
Dew Point	78·7
Relative humidity of Air	·868
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·0
General Direction of Wind*	SW, SSE, WSW W
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	254
Fall of Rain*	0·41
Total fall during month	14·87
„ „ year	15·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 30th	0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(30th June 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the [illegible] returns received by telegram at the Meteor[illegible] Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ins.	Deg.			
Kurrachee	29·[illegible]	87·5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat	·736	87·6	N	..	0·00
Bombay	·768	83·1	E	11	0·12
Karwar	·826	78·1	N fresh.	..	3·08
Ratnagiri	·801	80·3	W fresh.	..	1·61
Mangalore	·894	75·0	W N W	3	0·99
Calicut	·920	77·6	calm.	2	0·82
Cochin	30·018	79·0	W N W	1	1·00
Masulipatam	29·714	84·0	S W	..	2·12
Madras	·791	93·0	W	7	0·00
Negapatam	·804	86·0	S W	7	0·00

RAINFALL AT PALLI.—From a return of rainfall registered at Pali it appears that up to the 27th June, 1 inch 50 cents of rain fell there.

RAINFALL AT DABHOI.—A return of rainfall registered at Dabhoi up to the 25th June shows that 56 cents fell on the 20th June, and 12 cents on the following day, making a total of 98 cents for the season.

RAINFALL IN GUJARAT.—The B. B. & C. I. Railway rainfall return (division No. 2) shows that in Broach 3 cents of rain fell on the 25th June, 11 on the 26th, and 5 on the 27th, making a total of 2 inches 46 cents for the season. None fell at the other stations since last reported.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

S. S. SINGAPORE.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Singapore, Captain G. Merello, sailing to-day, 1st July, at noon:—

For Genoa.—Mr. D. McL. Slater, Mr. J. Houston, Captain J. W. Andrews, Captain W. J. Hailes, Sigr. Olcese, and Mr. H. K. Gordon.

For Marseilles.—One deck passenger.

For Aden.—Mr. Edward Joseph.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 22nd June are published for general information:—

Karachi.—No rain; weather seasonable. River at Kotri on 20th, 15th feet 5 inches against 12 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever in two, small-pox in one, measles in three and locusts in four talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 22, 38 and 36; Tatta 23, 40 and 40 Jati 16, 48 and 52; and in Shahbandar 16, 44 and 44 pounds respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 1 foot 7 inches higher than on same date last year. Peshrus crops looking well, cotton picking going on kharif crops commenced. Fever and cough in fourteen talukas and small-pox in eight. Wheat, jowari and rice in Shikarpur 26, 32 and 20; in Sukkur 26 36 and 18; and in Larkhana 26½, 38 and 17 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations in progress throughout the district. Cattle-disease in one, measles in two, small-pox in three, and fever in four talukas. Drizzling in Kandiaro and Hala. Weather warm; dust winds continue. Locusts have appeared in taluka Hyderabad and destroyed leaves of trees. River 2 feet 6 inches higher on 20th than on same date last year. Wheat 23, bajri, 44, jowari 40, rice red 30 and rice white 18 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif cultivation commenced. Public health good. Weather cooler. Wheat 24 2/3, rice 18½, jowari 12 2/3 and bajri 35½ pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Manuring operations continue. Weather cloudy, little rain everywhere. Wheat 34, and bajri 49. Rain ·94.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 1·41. Public health good. Wheat 34, bajri 53 and maize 94 pounds.

Kaira.—Slight showers in several talukas, at Kaira 1½ inches. Manuring completed. Public health good. Rice 28, wheat 34 and bajri 38 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 2·48. Tur dal and wheat 32, jowari 40, bajri 36, and rice 18 pounds per rupee. Six cases of cholera in Anklesvar, four fatal.

Surat.—Rain ·30, total [illegible]. Sowing commenced in places. Cholera in Surat, Olpad, Chorasi, Bardoli and Jalalpor: 520 cases, 248 deaths. Jowari 45 and nagli 50 pounds.

Khandesh.—Slight rain in five talukas; rain wanted for sowing. Cholera re-appeared at Bhusaval, Bajri 48 pounds.

Nasik.—Slight rain in Peint and Igatpuri, much wanted everywhere. Prices rising. Health good. Wheat 34, bajri 38 and jowari 50.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain ·25, total 9·45, being 5·91 below average. Average abnormal temperature 2° warm. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind weak and changing from west-north-west (through south) to east-north-east.

Thana.—Rain 1·03, total 10·67. Sowing operations in progress. Second sort rice 25 in district. Cholera in Bassein and Mahim: cases 59, deaths 26.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 20th instant).—Rain 3·02, total 14·91. Sowing operations completed in all talukas. Weather warm. Cattle-disease in Mahad Taluka. Rice second sort 28 pounds and 2 tolas, and tur dal second sort 23 pounds and 8 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 3 cents. Weather cloudy and sultry; rain much wanted to save first sowing of rice. Harick sowing delayed. Three cholera cases in Dapoli Taluka. Cattle-disease in three talukas. Rice 14·10, nagli 18·64 and vari 18·27.

Poona.—Average prices, bajri 44, jowari 62 pounds; in Poona bajri 41 and jowari 52. Rain ·66 in Maval, none elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Rain at Jamkhed 1·31, Nagar ·27, Parner and Akola ·05. Sowing of mung and urid in progress in Shrigonda and Jamkhed, delayed elsewhere. Rain wanted. Slight cattle-disease in three talukas. Jowari maximum 108 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopargaon; bajri 72 in Jamkhed, 48 in Kopargaon.

Sholapur.—Rain ·44, total 4·44. Cattle-disease in three talukas. Jowari 82 and bajri 66·37½.

Satara.—Light rain in three talukas. Sowing operations retarded for want of rain. Bajri 50·37 and jowari 55·12.

Kaladgi.—Rain maximum Sindgi 1·83, minimum Bagalkot ·16, none in Bijapur, more urgently required. Cattle-disease in Hungund. Jowari 83 and Bajri 78 pounds.

Belgaum.—No rain except a few cents in Bidi and Chandgad; much required everywhere. Sowing stopped where not completed; water becoming scarce. Jowari 65 and bajri 66 pounds.

Dharwar.—Slight rain in eight talukas and two pethas: maximum at Mundargi ·86, urgently wanted every where. Sowing retarded. Slight cattle-disease in eight talukas and one petha; ague in two talukas and two pethas. Rice 30, jowari 90 and dal 37 pounds.

Kanara.—Rain Karwar ·71, total 12·94; Kumta 8·18, Sirsi 2·88 and Haliyal ·47: rain wanted in Karwar and Supa talukas. Rice plants healthy on coast; plants springing up above ghat. Cattle-disease in five talukas. Rice common Karwar 16, district average 16¼ seers. Weather fair.

Rajkot.—Weather cloudy, very slight rain. Bajri 42 and jowari 52 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Health good. Light rain in north-eastern talukas. Jowari 47 and bajri 42.

Baroda.—Rain 1·53. Cholera continues in Baroda city, parts of Navsari division and Chanod. 149 cases, 72 deaths in Baroda city. Bajri 40 and rice 22 pounds per rupee.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General slight rain. Some damage from locusts in Sind. Cholera increasing in Surat, 520 cases, 248 deaths; Baroda 149 cases, 72 deaths. Sowing retarded for want of rain.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY—JUNE 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

SHEIK OMER BIN ALI, aged 34, a Mahomedan, was charged with having murdered one Tara, a woman, on the 15th of May last. The Advocate-General and Mr. Fox prosecuted, and Mr. Branson defended the prisoner. The case was tried by a special jury, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Messrs. John Griffiths (foreman), Purshotum Oodhowjee, James Kingsmill, Duncan Macfadyen, Sassoon J. David, Soonderrao Narayen Damotkar, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Thomas R. Booth, and H. P. Thomson.

The Advocate-General, in opening the proceedings, said the prisoner was charged with having murdered one Tara, who was living with him and his wife in a house somewhere in Null Bazar. The deceased used to go every night to a brothel in the neighbourhood. On the day of the murder, it appears that she was at the brothel. She went from that place, in the company of another prostitute, to the prisoner's house at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased went upstairs, leaving her companion below. She soon came down and asked the other woman to go up with her, where were the prisoner and his wife Khatiza. The prisoner then asked his wife to leave the room. While he was with Tara and her companion, an altercation seemed to have taken place with the result that the prisoner took out a knife, with which he stabbed the deceased, and one of the wounds he inflicted having penetrated the lungs caused her death. She was taken by a police constable to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died very soon. It was said by the prisoner before the Magistrate, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, that at the time of the altercation both he and the deceased were drunk, and that it was not his intention to cause death. Assuming that both were drunk, it was not an excuse in the eyes of the law. There was yet another point to consider. Culpable homicide was not murder, if it was committed under sudden and grave provocation, and it was for the jury to decide whether the altercation which took place between the deceased and the prisoner was such as to cause grave and sudden provocation. After the case was finished the jury returned a verdict of "guilty" on the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and His Lordship, therefore, sentenced the prisoner to transportation for ten years.

NOTED CHARACTERS.

Narayan Jowba and Narayen Tookaram, noted characters, were charged, the former with the theft of a purse worth As. 8 in May last, belonging to one Trimbuck Ramjee, and the latter with wrongfully possessing the same, knowing it to be stolen property. On the jury returning a virdict of "guilty," his Lordship sentenced the first prisoner to three, and the second to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

SOME time back one Samal Gopal obtained a warrant of arrest from Mr. Patrick Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate, against two persons named Javerchand Kapoorchand and Hargowan Jeychand, and also obtained a search warrant, under the following circumstances. Samal Gopal had sold ten blocks of spelter for Rs. 650 to Javerchand, who in his turn sold the blocks to Hurgowan. This man pledged them to some Marwadees for Rs. 400. This sum, supplemented by Rs. 250 from his own pocket, to make up the full value of the blocks, he made over to Javerchand, who, without paying the money to the original vendor Samal, absconded. The latter thereupon instituted criminal proceedings in the court of Mr. Ryan, [illegible]stablish [illegible]eupon, issu[illegible] Court against the [illegible] (the complainant in [illegible] police [illegible] them with wrongfully detaining [illegible]s. Mr. Ryan refused to appear, [illegible] that the court had no jurisdiction [illegible] a [illegible]istrate. Under the circumstances Mr. Manker, barrister, on behalf of the Marwadees, proceeded against Samal Gopal only, and Mr. Warden, who tried the case, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs. Last Tuesday, Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Smith and Frere, appealed from Mr. Warden's decision before a full court consisting of Mr. Hart and Mr. Warden. After hearing the arguments of counsel on the subject, the full court were of opinion that, if there was any one liable to be sued for the detinue, it was the Magistrate, against whom an *ex-parte* decree might be given, if he did not choose to accept the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court. The case was accordingly non-suited. With reference to the subject, Mr. Ryan yesterday passed the following order on the application of Mr. Manker. His Worship was of opinion that the ten blocks of spelter, the subject-matter of the suits, were stolen property within the definition of section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, having been dishonestly obtained from the original vendor, Samal Gopal, by one Jayerchund, who has absconded. The circumstances under which the spelter was conveyed to the shop of the Marwarees and passed into their possession as pledges were, according to the Magistrate, of a suspicious character. In accordance with the discretional authority vested by section 244 of the Presidency Magistrates Act, his Worship directed that the stolen property, now in the custody of the Police Court, be made over to the prosecutor, Samal, and it would be open to the Marwadees to establish their claim to the property by civil action.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—More precious than Gold.—Diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera are through the summer's heat, carrying off the young, as the winter's cold destroys the aged. In the most acute cases, where internal medicines cannot be retained, the greatest relief will immediately result from rubbing Holloway's soothing Ointment over the abdomen. The friction should be frequent and brisk, to insure the penetration of a large portion of the Unguent. This Ointment calms the excited peristaltic action, and soothes the pain. Both vomiting and griping yield to it, where fruits or vegetables have originated the malady, it is proper to remove all indigested matter from the bowels by a moderate dose of Holloway's Pills before using the Ointment.

THE FATAL [illegible]AY ACCIDENT AT DADUR.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Vanmalee Keshowjee, Pranjeevun Narron, and two other Hindoo men, [illegible], who were killed on Monday evening last by the [illegible] that occurred at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, [illegible] yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at his bungalow, Byculla.

Mr. Winter, of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, Solicitors, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and Mr. Sealy, Pleader, on behalf of the second deceased.

The following evidence was recorded:—

Mr. Charles Tudball deposed:—I am District Traffic Superintendent in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and reside at the Grant Road Station. No official notice was given to me that an increase of passenger traffic was to take place on the line between Dadur and Bombay on the 27th instant. I heard a rumour that there would be a large traffic on that day in consequence of a Hindoo religious ceremony that was to take place at Matoonga. I ordered five extra carriages to be added to each of the local rakes between Bandora and Bombay on that day. I also issed a notice to each station that special trains would be run as required. The extra down traffic began about 1-30 p. m. and it turned to excess of up traffic about 5-30 p. m. The last of the extra traffic ended about 8-30 p. m. Twenty extra trains, ten in each direction, were run on that day in addition to the ordinary forty trains, twenty in each direction. The tickets have not yet been all sorted, but I estimate that we carried about 15,000 extra passengers in each direction. To provide for the unusual extra traffic, I ordered six extra clerks and the Traffic Inspector to proceed to the Dadur Station, because it was at that station that the passengers got in and out of the trains. I also provided two portable booking offices at Dadur; to enable the passengers to get their tickets outside the station. These booking offices were pleaced between the platfrom and the local crossing gates outside and to the south of the station. These offices are about four feet square, and were about eight and sixteen yards from the fencing that has fallen. I saw nine policemen on duty on the station. The works of that station is usually done without policemen. I was with the special trains between Churney Road and Dadur while the down traffic was in excess, and at 4-40 p.m., when the traffic turned on the up line, I went to the Dadur Station and remained there until 8-35 p. m. The first five up-trains went away at intervals of about twenty minutes, as fast as I could get them away. They all went away full, that is after 5-30 p.m. The sixth train left Dadur at an interval of about 35 minutes; that was about 7-40 or 7-45 p.m. At that time the platform was full of people. I allowed in only as many persons as I thought it was safe to admit. The crowd outside was very great; the number of persons might be estimated between a thousand and fifteen hundred. The crowd was noisy but orderly. A large number of people were in contact with the fencing waiting to get on the platform. There was one policeman at each ticket office, and I saw one policeman not far from the fencing near the entrance to the platform at the southern end. I warned the crowd not to be crushing towards the platform. Just as the sixth up-train was ready to start an empty train arrived from Bombay on the down line. As another up-train was due from Bandora within ten minutes, I ordered the empty train to be shunted into the junction through the cross over road, because I wanted the Bandora train to go first and the engine of the empty train could do its shunting and be ready to back out on the up line as soon as the Bandora train started. I left the up platform and went to the down platform with a signal lamp to signal the Driver of the empty train into the junction. The Driver came back and passed me, and brought his engine to a stand near the level crossing gates. I then ran up to see why he had stopped there, when I saw the four deceased lying between the rails of the up line. Three of them were dead, and the bodies of two were much mutilated. At the same time I saw about 7 feet 6 inches of the wooden fencing at the station had fallen inwards towards the line. If the fencing was strong enough it is not too near the line. I can walk comfortably between the fencing and the nearest rail. The ground level of the fencing is higher than the level of the rail. I have had charge of the district for the last twelve years. I think that fencing was put up 5 or 6 years ago. I know of no complaint having been made that that fencing was weak. I had no reason to doubt that the fencing was not strong enough; even for such a great traffic as that of the 27th instant. Large stations are usually rendered more secure than small stations. At our Bandora and Mahim stations there is a great excess of passenger traffic on the occasions of the annual fairs, but it has never been so great in so short a time as it was at Dadur on the 27th instant. On that day the whole extra traffic on the up line was got away in three hours. That was the heaviest passenger traffic I have ever worked, and necessarily came upon me unexpected. I could not have got away a larger number of trains than that I did send away, because the Dadur Station is too small to allow of the work being done any quicker than it was. There are no orders to prevent the public leaning against the fencing. I issued no extra time tables about the extra trains of the 27th instant; there was no time to do so. I issued telegraphic notices to the station masters. The public had no means of ascertaining whether any extra trains were being run, except by applying at the stations. The policeman who was near the fencing was doing his best to prevent the crowd rushing up against the door of the station. I think I saw the policeman there about a quarter of an hour before the fencing fell. There was no particular noise amongst the crowd that I heard. I did not hear the policeman call out for assistance. I heard the rumour that there would be an extra traffic at Dadur on the 26th instant. I think about 9 or 12 policemen are sent to the Mahim Station during the Mahim Fair. I ran up to the spot where the deceased were lying, and myself, the station master, the Traffic Inspector, gatemen, and porters had all the four deceased carried up on to the platform of the down line. I saw the policeman who had been near the fencing sitting on the ground near the spot at which the fence was broken. He was injured, and I was informed that he had been thrown down by the crowd and trampled upon. There were fourteen carriages in some rakes and fifteen in others. On an average there were about ten third class carriages to each train, but I used all the carriages for third class passengers. No *batta-kies* was sent out by me that special trains would be run on the 26th or 27th instant. There are no Government rules requiring me to give notice when special trains are to be run. The Clerks and Inspector that I sent to Dadur were men of my own staff. I estimate roughly that I allowed about 1,200 persons to occupy the up platform at the Dadur Station. The compound outside the Dadur Station between the fencing that fell and the open drain is about 40 or 50 feet. I do not know who that ground belongs to. I had no means of forming an estimate of the number of extra passengers that would travel between Dadur and Bombay on the 27th instant. The majority of our third class carriages on the local traffic are intended to seat 68 passengers. The third class carriages carried more than this number on the 27th instant. The passengers entered by the windows when the doors were closed. A very stout person could not walk with safety between the rail and the fencing when a train was passing.

Morarjee Nursey deposed:— I am a commission broker in the service of Messrs. Wallace and Company, and live in Lohar Chawl. I did not know any of the four deceased. On the 27th instant at about 7 p. m. I arrived at the Dadur Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Matoonga, intending to return to Bombay by train. There was a great crowd of persons outside the station. I estimate the number to have been 1,500. I got in amongst the crowd and was waiting to get into the station, but the door was closed.

Whilst I was standing there the crowd increased as fresh tickets were being issued. The people were pressing against one another trying to get near the station door, when suddenly a part of the fencing at the southern end of the station gave way and fell on the line. A train was passing the station at the time going towards the south. An alarm was raised at the time the fencing fell, and about 15 persons fell with it towards the line. I was one of them. I did not fall on the rail. I got up immediately. I saw five persons lying between the rails, one of them got up and went away, he did not appear to be much hurt. I then went away. I heard no quarrelling or fighting amongst the crowd. I was not leaning against the fencing, but many others were. The third [illegible] Jeevun [illegible] one policeman [illegible] crowd. I did not see him doing or saying anything. The [illegible] lighted, and so were [illegible] outside. I was about a quarter of an hour amongst the crowd before the fencing fell. [illegible] been in the service of Wallace and Company [illegible]ar. There are four other brokers in [illegible]. I have known Jeevun Mooljee from my [illegible] was near me when the fencing fell. [illegible] which side of me he was. He was [illegible] who fell between the rails and got up [illegible]ay. Jeevun and I went in amongst the crowd [illegible]gether. I got no warning to keep away [illegible] fencing, and heard no warning given to [illegible]d, I saw the dead bodies of the four [illegible]d on the following morning on the down [illegible]m. I did not recognize a Bhattia amongst [illegible] the four deceased, I myself being pressed towards the fencing when it fell. I did not try to get out of the crowd, because I could not have got out. I saw tickets being issued to passengers from the temporary offices outside the station. The platform door was opened only for a moment about five minutes after I got into the crowd, but no persons were allowed in. Jeevun Mooljee had a return ticket. I passed the temporary ticket office, but did not remain near it. Jeevun told me he had a return ticket. I do not know whether Jeevun's master is connected with the railway.

Jeevun Mooljee was recalled and re-sworn, and being cross-examined by Mr. Sealy said,—I have no railway pass. I always travel with an ordinary ticket. My master does not travel with a railway pass. My master was the contractor for providing clothing for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, but he is not now the contractor, nor has he been so far the last two years. His name is Motee Currumsey. I did not show a railway pass to the three men who are seated here, and whose names are Vanmalee Shamjee, Hurgovund Vanmalee, and a third, who says his name is Tribhovundass Bhoolabhai. I cannot say whether I have spoken to any policeman on the matter of this inquiry. I identified the body of one of the deceased, a Lotana, a relation of the three men here present, and whose names I have already mentioned. I will not now swear that the deceased whom I recognized as Nuthoo was a Bhatia. I have learnt since I made my former deposition that he was a Lotana. I had seen him five or six times during the two or three months I knew him. I have seen him in the streets and in the Common Jail. I never spoke to him. I don't remember whether I have spoken to anybody about him. A Bhatia named Runchore told me about [illegible] months ago that the name of the deceased was Nathoo. He told me this in my shop. I asked Runchore this question because I saw him in company with Nathoo, and know that Nathoo had been confined in the Common Jail. Runchore told me that Nathoo was a Bhatia. I did not identify Nathoo from any marks that I saw on his body, but from his features. I took a return ticket on the 27th instant.

At this stage the inquest was further adjourned to this day (Friday) to be held at the Coroner's bungalow at 2-30 p.m.

ZOOLUM BY NATIVE GOVENMENT OFFICERS.

THE following papers are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

REVNUE DEPARTMENT.

"Read the following papers:—

Letter from E. P. Robertson, Esq., Commissioner, C. D., to J. B. Peile, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, No. R. 2069, dated Poona, [illegible] June 1881.

In submitting the following papers to Government, I have the honour to re[illegible] Government will see fit to confirm the order of dismissal which I have thought it necessary to pass on Hari Ramchandra, Mamlatdar of Peint:—

Collector's letter No. 2324, dated 28th May 1881, and accompaniments.

Commissioner's order No. R.—2068, dated 9th June 1881.

2. I further request that Hari Ramchandra, late Mamlatdar of Peint, Balkrishna Ramchandra, late head karkun of Peint, and Krishnarao Gopal, late chief constable of Peint, may be notified as having been dismissed from the service of Government and as being unfit to be employed in any capacity whatever under Government.

3. Considering that notice must be taken of the conduct of the rest of the Peint kacheri officials and of the conduct of the School Master, Hospital Assistant and Vakeels, I have requested the Collector to furnish me with a list of their names, the evidence against them and his opinion of the degree of guilt attaching to each of them.

(*Copy of the papers referred to in paragraph 1 of the above letter.*)

Letter from W. Ramsay, Esq., Collector of Nasik, to E. P. Robertson, Esq., Commissioner, C. D., No. 2324, dated 28th May 1881.

In continuation of information recently given you by demi-official, I have now the honour to report on certain recent proceedings of the Government officials in the Peint Taluka.

2. In the month of March last, I began to receive anonymous petitions to the effect that great tyranny was being exercised by the officials in Peint and that the rayats were being compelled to supply grain at a lower rate than that prevailing in the market, and requesting me to enquire into the matter in person. The Mamlatdar and the chief constable were named as the chief offenders.

3. Mr. Prescott, the Police Inspector, was then about to visit Peint and I gave him the petitions with a request that he would make enquiries quietly and secretly and let me know the result. Soon after he reported that from statements made to him by villagers and by the admission of the chief constable himself, it would appear that the complaints were perfectly true, and that a regular system of purchasing grain at a rate cheaper than the market price had been going on for some time. Some of this grain Mr. Prescott actually saw himself, I believe, in act of being transported on men's heads to Peint.

4. Subsequently the District Superintendent of Police commenced an independent enquiry as regards the conduct of the chief constable in the matter, and his report, with accompaniments, is appended.

The chief constable has admitted the facts as alleged against him, and the matter was so notorious that it could not admit of denial.

5. On my coming to Peint about the beginning of this month I made enquiries at the villages on my way and the same story was told me at every village I passed, viz, that grain had been supplied to the officials at less than the market rate. On arrival at Peint I immediately called upon both Mamlatdar and head karkun separately for explanation, and they also admitted the truth of the complaint against them. Copies of their statements as taken down by me are appended.

6. There are in Peint about 240 villages, some of which are uninhabited. About 200 patels have appeared before me, and with the exception of about a dozen who said they were laid under no contribution all told the same tale. All had received money paid in advance and all had been required to send grain to some official or other, the amount varying in different villages. The same story was told by all and coupled with the admissions of the chief offenders leaves no doubt whatsoever as to the facts of the case.

7. The *modus operandi* seems to have been as follows: About the time of collecting the revenue sums of money varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 were paid over to the patels either through the kulkarnis or the general duty karkuns or even direct by some official at Peint, and the patels were given to understand that grain was to be supplied and delivered in Peint in return. One fixed rate seems to have been laid down for every village as unanimously stated by the patels, viz., rupee one per maund (16 payalis) for rice and nagli, and tur, urid, khurasni at about 8 or 10 payalis per rupee.

8. The prices of grain as vouched for by the taluka price list for the months of January, February and March last were as below. I also have ascrtained the prices by local enquiry:—

Price per Rupee.

Rice (in husk)	8 to 10 Pailis.
Nagli	8 to 10 „
Urid	6 to 8 „
Tur	5 Pailis.

9. It has been asserted in mitigation of the offence committed that it is no new thing; that owing to difficulty of obtaining supplies during the rains when the market is closed officials are obliged to lay in stores beforehand and on the best terms they can make. This seems true so far, but the almost unanimous assertion of the patels was to the effect that in past years they had been paid a fair price and though they did grumble at being laid under contribution they suffered no real loss. Now, however, that they have been robbed and defrauded, they have been able no longer to endure, and so have come forward openly and stated the truth. As far as I can ascertain this represents very much the true state of things.

10. It must then, I think, be accepted as a fact that cannot be controverted that certain officials in Peint have been in the habit of obtaining grain from the rayats at less than the market rates, and this can only have been done by an abuse of authority. It cannot be supposed that the rayats parted willingly with their stores for less than their true value. On the other hand, I cannot find any evidence that would establish a case of extortion or even intimidation. The Peint rayats now are wonderfully quiet and docile and never think of disputing what they consider to be the orders of the Sircar, and to them the local officials represent the Sircar, and if a thing is told to be done it is accepted as a necessity and acquiesced in. The patels were simply told a certain amount of grain must be provided in return for so much money and the grain was produced accordingly. I cannot find evidence that there was any trading on the part of officials with any of the grain so received; it would seem to have been stored for home consumption. The chief constable seems to have sent grain to his home near Sinnar, but this was after he was removed from Peint and transferred to Jaikhera. On the whole, I do not see my way to framing any criminal prosecution in this matter.

11. The next question is as to who the offenders are. The Mamlatdar, chief constable and hed karkun have made admissions—and these are conclusive against them so far as they go, but of course they have tried to make the least of their offence. Denial would have been quite impossible in the face of such overwhelming testimony. In a general way the whole of the taluka kacheri staff are implicated as also the Vakeels and School Master and the Hospital Assistant, and some of the kulkarnis. As regards the Forest Department, I am happy to state that complaints are few, but the ranger and his karkun are specially mentioned by some few of the patels as having obtained grain at the same prices as the others.

12. The ranger himself stated to me that he had sent a few rupees in order to buy some grain, but that the stores being exhausted he got none and his money was returned. I am prepared to accept this as true in the main. If he did get any grain it could only have been a very small quantity, and as with the one exception above noted none of his subordinates have been accused, even I am inclined to believe him guiltless in the matter, as had he behaved like the Mamlatdar and chief constable and his subordinates would most certainly have followed suit and helped themselves. Knowing as I do the friction which must exist between the people and the Forest Department it speaks well for the truth of the complaints made before me that no attempt was made to fasten any of the blame on the Forest Department generally.

13. From statements made I compute that about Rs. 1,000 in all were advanced to the patels, and it is asserted that rice (in husk) and [illegible] were supplied at the rate of one maund or 16 pailis per rupee, and tur and urid at from 8 to 10 pailis per rupee. Looking to the price list given above and making allowances for exaggeration, and looking to the admissions made to me, I think I am not far wrong in calculating that the rayats delivered the grain at about half as much more again than what was due at market rates. Rice and nagli were the bulk of the grain supplied, and it is asserted that double the fair quantity was delivered. I am told the grain was all measured on delivery. If I am right in the above calculation the rayats have been defrauded to the extent of about Rs. 500. To so poor a people this is a considerable loss.

14. It is now for Government to consider what should be done under these circumstances. My own opinion is as follows:—

It appears to me that the subordinates are not so much to blame as with the example set them by their superiors they could hardly have been expected to have kept themselves pure. Peint is always considered a penal station, and they may have thought that the getting cheap supplies was one of the legitimate alleviations of their banishment. But as regards the Mamlatdar, the chief constable and the head karkun, I can see no excuse whatever, and I am respectfully of opinion that nothing short of dismissal from Government service will meet the justice of the case. An example is much wanted.

15. Peint, as you are aware, from its climate and the difficulty of moving about in it, is not much visited by Europeans. The Collector could not travel about unless he parted with his office, and in so large a district he cannot well spend more than a short time in any one place. The people are sunk in the most hopeless ignorance and are consequently very much at the mercy of the local officials. I do not see any remedy for this state of things, but I think it behoves us when an abuse of power is brought to light to visit it with the severest notice if only as a warning to others.

16. I have to add that the head karkun has been just sentenced by me to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for receiving an illegal gratification, and should the conviction be upheld on appeal (if made) he will in any case be dismissed.

17. I have also to bring to the notice of Government the following facts. On my arrival at Peint I at once suspended the Mamlatdar, as I thought this would give confidence to the rayats and show them I was determined to see that justice should be done. I set enquiry on foot at once and several complaints of bribery were preferred against the head karkun and one against the late chief constable. One case against the head karkun seemed capable of proof, and I consequently re-instated the Mamlatdar and directed him to enquire into the case as I have myself no original jurisdiction. The case was committed to me with the result of a conviction and sentence as above stated. The case against the late chief constable has not come forward yet, as the parties live at a distance and plead illness and so decline to come to Peint for the present. There was also an anonymous petition charging both Mamlatdar and late chief constable with bribery, but one of the persons whose name was in the petition denied all knowledge of the matter before me and the other has not yet been found. I do not expect anything to come of this. There remains then only the case against the chief constable, and as yet I cannot say whether the proof will be forthcoming. The enquiry, however, will proceed.

18. But I am respectfully of opinion that the Mamlatdar and the late chief constable ought to be dismissed in respect of the grain transactions alone independent of any prosecution which it may be necessary to institute for any other offence. The Mamlatdar is an old servant. He was only last year promoted to a Mamlat from being head karkun at Nasik. He has served for a pension, and if Government think my recommendation too severe he might then be allowed to retire on a reduced pension. The late chief constable is a comparatively young man of a good family in the district. He joined the Police Force as a chief constable: he is a vain weak man, and in my belief not much use as a Police officer. I do not think him worthy of any consideration. The Police Superintendent is of opinion that he should be reduced [illegible].

19. I have left the Mamlatdar in charge pending the arrival of a successor appointed by you, as work must be carried on, and just now there is no other Mamlatdar whom I could depute. As soon as relieved the Mamlatdar will be suspended from duty to await the orders of Government.

20. The prices quoted by me vary somewhat from those given by the Superintendent of Police, but rice varies according to quality and clean rice is twice the price of rice in husk; the latter was supplied by the rayats.

21. I trust you will concur with me in thinking that conduct such as that now brought to light on part of Government officials calls for the severest possible notice.

Order by E. P. Robertson, Esq., Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-2068, dated Poona, 9th June 1881.

These papers, the Commissioner regrets to say, show a very disgraceful state of affairs in Peint, the Mamlatdar, the head karkun, the chief constable and all the officials joining in robbing the people. The Collector is no doubt right that no criminal charge would stand and has therefore rightly refrained from prosecuting these officials criminally.

The Commissioner can see no extenuating circumstances in the case of the Mamlatdar. He is an officer of long service and must therefore not only have been fully aware of the gravity of the offence he was committing, but he must have been keenly alive to the risks he ran both as regards his pension and the chances of a criminal prosecution.

I therefore have no hesitation in deciding that Hari Ramchandra, Mamlatdar of Peint, be dismissed from the service of Government, the order being subject to the approval and sanction of Government.

I also direct that Balkrishna Ramchandra, head karkun of Peint, be dismissed the service of Government.

I also direct that chief constable Krishnarao Gopal be dismissed from the service of Government.

The papers submitted by the Collector do not give the names of the other officials at the Peint kacheri who joined in this robbery of the villagers. The Collector is requested to send in the names of all those who were found to have joined in this disgraceful affair such evidence as there is against them, and his opinion as to the degree of guilt attaching to each of them. Such information is also required as regards the School Master, the Hospital Assistant and the Vakeels. It is absolutely necessary that a stern example should be made of all the men who have acted in the same way as the Mamlatdar, chief constable and head karkun.

The Commissioner has already sent a qualified officer to take up the situation of Mamlatdar of Peint, and he trusts he has by this time arrived in the Nassik District.

RESOLUTION.—The Commissioner's proceedings are approved and confirmed, and it should be notified that the dismissed men are not to be re-employed in the service of Government in any capacity. These officers by their own confession used their official position to make the rayats under their charge supply the fruits of their labour at rates far below their market value, and the iniquity of this conduct is so obvious that the example of others is no excuse for any official concerned in it. Every person who is convicted of it should be dismissed and the evidence against employés in the Educational, Medical and other Departments should be communicated to their official superiors with this object.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council desires that the utmost publicity should be given to the orders of Government on this case, so that both officials and the public may understand that condign punishment will follow on the discovery of such malpractices.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary of Government.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

JULY 1, 1881.

NOTE.—*Where Regiments are divided the Headquarters Station is mentioned first.*

The stations of corps in the Quetta Division are printed in italics.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.	
"B" BRIGADE—	
D Battery	Mhow.
E Battery	Kirkee.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
1ST BRIGADE—	
I Battery	Ahmedabad and Baroda.
M Battery	Kurrachee.
N Battery	Hyderabad.
2ND BRIGADE—	
A Battery	Kirkee.
B Battery	Belgaum.
C Battery	Ahmednagar.
D Battery	Kirkee.
E Battery	Nusseerabad.
F Battery	Deesa.
G Battery	Neemuch.
4TH BRIGADE—	
A Battery	*Quetta.*
Depot	Bombay.
8TH BRIGADE—	
No. 5 Battery	*Chaman, Killa Abdulla.*
Depot	Poona.
No. 11 Battery	Aden.
No. 13 Battery	Aden.
No. 16 Battery	Aden.
No. 17 Battery	Bombay.
9TH BRIGADE—	
No. 10 Battery	Bombay.
No. 14 Battery	Bombay.
No. 15 Battery	*Quetta.*
Depot	Kurrachee.
11TH BRIGADE—	
No. 5 Battery	Mhow.
NATIVE ARTILLERY.	
No. 1 Mountain Battery	*Hurnai, Thull [illegible], Gunda-kin-d[illegible]*
Depot	Jacobabad.
No. 2 Mountain Battery	Poona.
ROYAL ENGINEERS.	
43rd Company	Kirkee.
SAPPERS AND MINERS.	
Head Quarters	Kir[illegible]
1st Company	Aden.
2nd Company	Kirkee.
3rd Company	*Chaman.*
4th Company	*Sarakulla Pass Road.*
5th Company	Kirkee.
BRITISH CAVALRY.	
17th Lancers	Mhow.
NATIVE CAVALRY.	
1st Bombay Lancers	Neemuch, Nusseerabad.
2nd Bombay Light Cavalry	Poona.
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry	Deesa, Rajkot.
Poona Horse	Sirur.
1st Sind Horse	*Thull Chotiali, Hurnai, Gunda-kin-duff, Nari Gorge, Pirchowkey, Rendili, Thulli, Mull, Sibi.*
Depot	Jacobabad.
2nd Sind Horse	*Quetta, Kach, Gulistan, Segi, Dina-Karez, Mehterzai.*
Depot	Jacobabad.
3rd Sind Horse	Jacobabad.
Aden Troop	
[illegible]ITISH INFAN[illegible]	
[illegible] (2nd Batt) The Royal Lancaster Regiment (King's Own)	Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Deesa.
15th (2nd Batt) The East Yorkshire Regiment	Poona, Kirkee.
17th (2nd Batt) The Leicestershire Regiment	Nusseerabad, Neemuch.
29th The Worcestershire Regiment	Mhow, Asirghar, Indore, Ahmednagar.
61st The Gloucestershire Regiment	*Quetta.*
Depot	Mhow.
62nd The Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's)	Aden.
78th The Seaforth Highlanders	Depot, P[illegible]
89th The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's)	Belgaum, [illegible]
98th The South Staffordshire Regt. (Prince of [illegible])	[illegible], Hyderabad.
Rifle Brigade (1st Batt)	Poona, Satara.
NATIVE INFANTRY.	
1st Grenadiers	Mhow.
2nd Grenadiers	Nusseerabad.
3rd Light Infantry	Belgaum.
4th Rifles	*Kutch, Chuppar[illegible]*
Depot	Ahmednagar.
5th Light Infantry	Deesa.
6th Regiment	Neemuch.
7th Regiment	Bhuj.
8th Regiment	*Sibi, Gunda-Kin-duff, Nari Gorge, Bolan Posts, Pir-chowkey[illegible]*
Depot	[illegible]
9th Regiment	*Quetta, Kushdil Khan.*
Depot	Deesa.
10th Light Infantry	Surat.
11th Regiment	Poona.
12th Regiment	Rajkote, Dwarka.
13th Regiment	*Quetta, Dina-Karez, Mehterzai, Bolan Posts.*
Depot	Mhow.
14th Regiment	Aden, Perim.
15th Regiment	*Thull Chotiali.*
Depot	Ahmedabad.
16th Regiment	Poona.
17th Regiment	Satara, Bombay, Tanna.
18th Regiment	Mehidpur, Agar, Indore.
19th Regiment	Malegaon.
20th Regiment	Baroda.
21st Regt. (Marine Batt)	Bombay, Persian Gulf.
22nd Regiment	Belgaum, Kaladgi.
23rd Light Infantry	Ahmedabad.
24th Regiment	*Hurnai, Sharigh, Spintangi.*
Depot	Mhow.
25th Light Infantry	Bombay.
26th Regiment	Ahmedabad, Sadra.
27th L. I. (1st Beluchis)	Hyderabad.
28th Regiment	Dharwar.
29th Regt (2nd Beluchis)	Kurrachee.
30th Regt (Jacob's Rifles)	Jacobabad, Sukkur.

THE NEW LOAN.

THE following is the full text of the notification, from the *Gazette of India*:—

The Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow three hundred Lakhs of rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published:

FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow three hundred Lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes (with coupons attached, if so desired) will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this notification, being the form of the notes of *The Loan of 1st May 1865*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part, or, at the option of the allottees, stock certificate, with coupons attached will be issued to them in Form B attached to this Notification. All the con[illegible] apply to notes of the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Loan of 1st May 1865, will apply to the notes and certificates to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of three hundred Lakhs of rupees will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Monday, the 25th of July 1881.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for the Four per Cent. Loan, 1881." If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their branches, or from an officer in charge of some public treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a banker in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than five Lakhs of rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. If the allotment is not fully taken up, this deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited, and if one or more Government Promissory Notes have been deposited, such note or notes will be appropriated by the Government and cancelled; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment. A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note, as aforesaid.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

8. The minimum rate at which tenders will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, when the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

9. Tenders will be opened, publicly, at the Office of the Comptroller-General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the 25th July 1881: but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

11. As soon as possible after the 25th July 1881, letters of allotment will be issued to those persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, or to their agents; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such letters of allotment are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

12. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any branch of these banks, or into any public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender.

13. Accepted tenders must be paid, in equal instalments, as follows:—

One-third on or before Monday, the 8th August 1881.

One-third on or before Monday, the 5th September 1881.

One-third on or before Monday, the 26th September 1881.

but the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the letter of allotment.

14. Interest upon each payment will be promptly paid in advance, at the rate of four per centum per annum, from the date of such payment to the last day of October 1881. In the case of Promissory Notes, at the option of the allottee and on his paying interest from the first day of May 1881, to date of payment, interest will run from the said first day of May.

15. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made. These receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for Promissory Notes or couponed certificates issued under this Notification.

16. The Governor-General in Council reserves to himself the right of allotting any part of the proposed loan to Native Chiefs, at the average rate at which it is issued to the public; and in such case the balance only will be allotted in the manner declared in this notification.

It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may not be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.

BENGAL.

A CALCUTTA DUEL.—On last Saturday night a very unusual occurrence took place in Calcutta. Although street-fights and *melees* are pretty well known, yet a thorough preconcerted duel or boxing-match, with its attendant seconds, spongers and backers has never been recorded. It would be necessary to give the origin, progress and conclusion of the whole proceeding to constitute an accurate report. The cause was, as usual, a lady, and the circumstances these:—A Mr. A. called a fortnight ago on a Mr. B. and asked him and his wife to the *fete* at the Tivoli Gardens. Mr. B. objected, urging that it was an improper resort in consequence of the miscellaneous gatherings which took place there. Later on, on the night of the *fete*, Mr. B. was playing a game of billiards at the Waterloo Hotel, when a friend accosting him enquired the cause of his absence from the *fete* which was going on. Mr. B. gave his reasons, and was surprised when his friend replied that he had seen his wife there. On hurrying home Mr. B. found his friend was correct. Mrs. B. was absent and on her return informed her husband that Mr. A. had taken her there and left her in the lurch. This exasperated Mr. B., who at once repaired to Mr. A.'s house and demanded satisfaction. Words led to blows and Mr. B. was forcibly ejected. Mr. A., however, who had his version of the story, sent a challenge, for a duel or any other means of settling the matter. Mr. B. accepted it. Saturday before last was fixed, the Chinese burial-ground being the *rendezvous*. The principals, however, were unpunctual, and one managed to arrive at the ground just after the other had left. The seconds interfered eventually, and last Saturday night was agreed on. Mr. B., hearing that Mr. A. had not only engaged the services of a sponger, [illegible] had arranged a gathering of backers, also enlisted t[illegible]vices of as many trainers and jockeys as he could manage to get together. The two parties met at the Chinese burial-ground, and it was whispered that the police had got scent of the affair. A proposal that Messrs. Cook and Co.'s bone crushing place at Dhappa would be more convenient was unanimously received, and thither all parters repaired. Mr. B., finding that Mr. A.'s party were more numerous than his, made a brief speech by way of opening the proceedings and pointed out that as the contest was to be a pugilistic one, he confided in the honour of all present that they would refrain from being carried away by momentary excitement and have a general fight. The principals would strictly abide by the rules, and the seconds and umpire would do their duty, although he was not nervous, yet he would do his. The principals then divested themselves of their coats placed themselves in an attitude of self-defence. They then indulged themselves in a series of preliminary antics by which they could understand each other's powers of agility and prowess. "Set to" was called, and Mr. B. was the immediate recipient of a tap on the cheek. He fell. "Time" shouted the seconds. Reclining on the knee of the sponger, he was bathed and sponged while his opponent, A., who had just scored "one," celebrated his success with a gin and tonic. "Ready"—and away they [illegible] at it again. A[illegible] another [illegible]ain. Strict [illegible] on the cheek laid Mr. B. [illegible] was maintained while Mr. B. was being sponged; although his seconds were heard to whisper as he lay with his eyes closed as he was rubbing his cheek—"Go at him straight this time." [illegible] multaneously with the word "ready," Mr. B. [illegible] for his opponent, both fists and eyes closed a[illegible] ms straight out. The collision was as unexp[illegible] s the result, for Mr. A. fell back, with a bl[illegible] nostril, "Time" was called, and no sooner was [illegible] announcement made than Mr. B. cri[illegible] o[illegible] ave no more wind. Come let us sha[illegible] han[illegible] nds were accordingly shaken [illegible] he pr[illegible] ip als [illegible] the seconds were followi[illegible] he n[illegible] ex[illegible] Mr. B's backers scored [illegible] op[illegible] ng 500 to 1, that he wo[illegible] sition seconds. He bra[illegible] taken of it imm[illegible] wa clear, and the party bro[illegible] ard of the matter, but were as[illegible] reporters, however, were just [illegible] me.

THE MISSION[illegible]ERENCE ON P[illegible]ACHING [illegible] SQUARES.

Privat[illegible] office, Bengal.

[illegible] rubbery, Da[illegible] ne 24.

The Re[illegible] Rector, 32-[illegible] street, Calcutta.

DEA[illegible] I have submit[illegible] the Lieutenant-Govern[illegible] tatement of the Calcutta Missionary Confere[illegible] h regard to the recent [illegible] re[illegible] d in your stricting preaching in the squares [illegible] [illegible] instant. The Lieutenant-Go[illegible] is glad to find that the Conference recognise the good understanding which has always existed between themselves and the Government, and reciprocates the desire that this good understanding may always exist.

He fully appreciates the wish of the Missionaries "to maintain the character of law-abiding subjects anxious, to the extent of their opportunities, to support the Government in the preservation of peace and order," and he observes with pleasure the expression of their desire "loyally to co-operate with the authorities in the interests of order which are so clearly the interests of missionary work."

On his part the Lieutenant Governor can assure the Conference that the Government and its officers have been influenced by the one sole desire to maintain peace and order, and to secure to the public the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights and interests. Whether matters can remain exactly as they were before this misunderstanding occurred cannot at once be decided; the Lieutenant Governor is disposed to think that this is not possible, but he had for some time past made arrangements for endeavouring to secure, on the conclusion of the case in the Magistrates' court, an amicable discussion of the subject, with the view, as far as possible, of reconciling all conflicting interests, and securing the maintenance of peace and order in the enclosed squares of Calcutta. Sir A. Eden relies upon the Conference meeting him in this matter in a conciliatory spirit, and feels sure they will co-operate with him in his efforts to bring the matter to a settlement satisfactory to all parties. (Here follows a request about spare copies of the "statement.")—Yours very truly,

C. L. HENRY.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the most obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees—Ansar, Harford & Co., Strand, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND. | „ PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed .... at 4 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 2½ do.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES, Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the first day of July, 1881, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, lying at Musjid Bunder, (Messrs. Glover and Co.'s winding engine shed,) few coils steel wire rope, 1½" dia. with C. I. and wooden rollers.

The above now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BUTCHER STREET OR KAPAIWADA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd July, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee, Aodoolhoossen, appointed Attorney of Bai Buchoobai, widow of Dorabjee Heerjeebhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Goolam Mahomed alias Ahmedjee Esmalljee.

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazundaree ground belonging to the executors of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, deceased, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Butcher Street otherwise called Kapaiwada, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, containing by admeasurement in breadth twenty feet and in length seventy feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by Butcher Street or Kapaiwada, on or towards the north by the house of Peeroo Moorad, and on or towards the south by the house of Phunnoobhoy.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock—

On account of the concerned

B B—121 bags of wheat, } Ex. S. S. Clan
L M and C—38 packets wheat. } Macleod.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd July next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Handsome Cabuli Hill pony, very quiet, has been ridden by a lady.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed by the Captain of the s.s. Mercedes, acting on the recommendation of the surveyors, to sell by Public Auction, on an early date at 1 p.m., at the Prince's Dock for the benefit of all concerned

A quantity of damaged cargo ex s.s. Mercedes, consisting of wheat and seeds of sorts, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Piece Goods at the Godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

A quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and twist, in small lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd of July, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., of a gentleman who has left Bombay, the same comprises rich cut glassware, hadsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle and breakfast frames, ice pail, jam and jelly pots, table spoons and forks, round waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, table cutlery, blackwood and teakwood furniture such as dining, drawing-room, pier, side, wash-hand, and dressing tables, dining, drawing-room, easy, low and mallet pattern with and without-arm chairs, conversation couches, teapoys, chiffoniers, large pier glasses, Brussel's carpet, ottoman, sideboard, table and hanging lamps, single and double cots, reeling and sofa couches, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing glass, table ornaments, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED SAFETY MATCHES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Grant Road in the Godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

On account of the concerned.

Ex Deva Gungadhur.

J B—74 cases safety matches slightly sea-water damaged

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 4th July at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
60 cwts. iron spears for cotton bales.

An invoice of electroplated ware and cutlery consisting of table and dessert spoons and forks, butter knives, tea spoons, tea and coffee service, tea pots, cruet frames, bachelor service, table and dessert knives and forks and carvers.

SALE OF THE SCHOONER AFRICA.

On TUESDAY, the 5th July, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned:—

The Schooner Africa, 255 tons register, as she lies off the Prince's Dock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 9th July, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, superior table ornaments, flower vases, choice plants, &c., the property of E. W. Walton, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions, from the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, at 1 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 12,956 yards or thereabouts, with the large and pucka built upper-storied bungalow, stabling and outhouses, &c., standing thereon, in the occupation of the Commissioner of Police, and known as the Mazagon Police Office, situate on the west side of a public road leading from the Jail to Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, Walpacady, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the said public road, on the west partly by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property now or formerly belonging to Cursetjee Ardeshir, Esq., on the north by land in the occupation of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and on the south by the property belonging to the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

FOR SALE

A G. A. HORSE, height 14-1, age rising 6, a first class Infantry Charger, believed sound, Rs. 550.

2. A whippey hunting SADDLE with parade holsters, bridles, and plain bridle, Rs. 35.

Apply MESS PRESIDENT, H. M.'s 23rd Regiment, Bombay N. I.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

DECAUVILLE'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY and ROLLING STOCK. For catalogues, plans and all other particulars apply to

L. SINGER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

Bombay, 2 Hornby Row.

[illegible] GOSNELL & CO.

PERFUMERS,

FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS, TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

Recommend the use of their following [illegible] [illegible] may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Perfumery:—

FINEST TRIPLE [illegible] QUETS.
Jasmin, [illegible] Millefleur,
Honey-suckle [illegible] A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.
No. 15, Re. 1-8; | No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0;
Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar.
No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Re.	1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	„ 125,	„	2
Florida Water	„ 140½,	„	1
Violet Vinegar	„ 160,	„	1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

La Noblesse Pomade,
For promoting the Growth of the Hair.
No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
Agua Amarella
Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour.
No. 336, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance, No. 374, 8as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,

Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40	
In German Silver case with key	„ 60	extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	„ 60	
In fine Silver case with key	„ 60	
In fine Silver case keyless	„ 70	

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases	„ 30
In semi-Hunting	„ 35

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES FOR RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)						TIME-PIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ...	12 in.	Mahogany,	chain and fusee,	plate glass		Rs. 70
„ 240 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	lever escapement gold hairspring.	„ 130
„ 175 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket		„ 60
„ 225 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Finest Finish	„ 85
„ 325 ...	24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls		„ 190
„ 365 ...	24 in.	ditto	ditto		winding and setting behind	„ 245

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES

of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS

in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

One of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction,

striking hours and half hours ...	Rs. 85	to Rs. 140
do do on a gong ...	125	225
do and chiming quarters......	200	400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles	55	185

PALKI TIME-PIECES.

(Not striking) a number of choice designs..................	40	75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.

BOMBAY,
2, Rampart Row.

POONA,
1, East Street.

FOR PRESENTATION.

CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

to select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating movement, fitted in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement, striking	on Gong	Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto	ditto	on Bell	Rs. 125 and 200
Ditto	ditto	on Bell with Alarum	Rs. 220

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES

AS ABOVE

PRICED Rs. 70, 95, 110, & 115.

THE NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.

The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8 day movement, dial 3½ in. diameter.

PRICED Rs. 110.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

In plain case, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each Clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front, and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march.

PRICES IN RICHLY GILT CASES.

The Clock, striking	Rs. 85, 90 and 98
The Time-Piece, not staking	Rs. 55, 68, 72 and 88

IN LACQUERED CASES.

The Clock, striking	Rs. 65 and 95
The Time-Piece	Rs. 44, 50 and 85

HAMILTON & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS TO

H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.

[illegible]ERNOR OF BOMBAY,

NEXT DOOR [illegible]

June 10th, 1881.

HOT SEA[illegible]LO[illegible]

THORPE AND COMPANY

HAVE a nice SELECTION of MATERIALS for the HOT SEASON consisting of BROWN HOLLANDS, DRILLS, CHINA SILKS, ALPACAS, &c., also some excellent BEDFORD-CORDS and WHIP-CORDS for RIDING TROUSERS or BREECHES.

		Rs.	
Loose Black Paramatta Coat		14	
Double or Single Breasted Black French Merino Coat, very light		15	
Do. Drab or Slate Alpaca, very light		10	
Do. China Silk		from 12 to 20	
Brown Linen Drill Suits		„ 12 to 18	
Brown Holland Suits		14	
Best American Drill Suits		10	
Shikar Suits, green mixed		14	
Kakee Suits, well shrunk		10	
Bedford-Cord Trousers or Breeches		22	
Whip-Cords in various shades, Trousers or Breeches		22	
Drab-cotton Cords Trousers or Breeches, a superior article		16	
Very light Indian Tweeds, best qualities, suits		from 28 to 40	
Cambric Washing Ties, spot and stripes,	per dozen	3	8
Pin Washing Scarves,	each	1 to 1	4
Light Fancy Colored Windsors,	each	2	4
Do. Do. Knot Scarves	each	1-12 to 2	
Summer Gauze Merino Vests,	½ dozen	12 to 15	
Brown Cotton half hose,	per dozen	8-8 to 12	8
Best Lisle Thread Half-hose, neat stripes	per dozen	20	
Fine Merino, best makes	per dozen	20	
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per dozen	4	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in [illegible] Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department, which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection. The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.	Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.	White Cassimere for Racing do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.	Cricketing and Boating Flannels.

Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS,
BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the world.

Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, 38, and 39 Vict., cap 91.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARKS.

READ BROTHERS, of London, find it needful to state, for their own protection and that of the public, that they are the Owners of BOTH the original "BULL-DOG" Bottlings Marks which were originated solely by them in connection with their Bottling Patent.

Any subsidiary bottler using the "BULL-DOG" Mark is accountable to READ BROTHERS, and must deface the Mark with a signature written across it to show its origin.

But Consumers of so-called "BULL-DOG" Beer should note that there are two distinct brands; one being a Bull-Dog and the other a Bull-Dog's Head. Both Brands belongs to READ BROTHERS, but they and they alone use the Bull-Dog's Head to authenticate their own bottling of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and they cannot answer for any other.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

Star of India Brandy .... Rs. 20 per doz.

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux .... Qts. at Rs. 11 per doz.
St. Girons .... „ „ 13 „

REMINGTON & Co.

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
MADEIRA,
SPECIALLY BOTTLED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Choice Reserve	Black	Rs. 28 per doz.

REMINGTON & Co.

[illegible]OR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

MESSRS. GUIRAUD, FILS & Co., MARSEILLES.
CHAMPAGNE.

[illegible] Dry .. .. Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
[illegible] .. .. „ 36 „ „

[illegible]NSIEUR P. BARDINET LIMOGES.

.. .. Rs. 26 8 per 2 doz. pints.
.. .. „ 27 8 „ „

[illegible]ESCHENAUER & Co., BORDEAUX.

.. .. Rs. 13 per case.
.. .. „ 15 „
.. .. „ 18 „
.. .. „ 28 „

[illegible]-country orders must be accompanied [illegible]ference for payment in Bombay.

F. SAUQUET & Co.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boy and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approach perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street,
Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

NOTICS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTIC[illegible]

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDO[illegible],
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Extra Foolscap 4to., 680 pp., 500 Illustrations. Fancy Cloth Boards, Price 21s.

THE GUN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT,
WITH
NOTES OF SHOOTING;
BY
W. W. GREENER,

Being a HISTORY OF FIRE ARMS, with Special Details of MODERN ARMS, EXPLOS[illegible] and a synopsis [illegible]

PROSPECTUS
W. W. GREENER, Gunmaker BIRMINGHAM;
68, Haymarket, London.
CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & Co., London, Paris, and New York.
H. S. KING & Co Agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARK'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. BATHGATE and Co.
Calcutta
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
TREACHER and Co.; [illegible]OLTON
AGENTS FOR THE MADR[illegible]
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAU[illegible]
MASCURINE
AGENT FOR RA[illegible]
THE RANGOON ME[illegible]

PERRY DAVIS'
PAINKIL[illegible]

Perry Davis & Son, Manufactu[illegible]
Providence, Rhode Isl[illegible]

UNSURPASSED AS A FA[illegible]
AFTER FORTY YE[illegible]

IT is a purely and
VE[illegible]
And a complete mitigater of Pain,
A capital antidote
and SN[illegible]

AS an application for
BRUISES, B[illegible]
NEURALG[illegible]

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR D[illegible]

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint
ciency and rapidity
Full Directions accompany each
Retailed by chemists all over the
Beware of Imitations exposed
Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT
ESUFALLY H[illegible]
6, 8, Pir Market, near J[illegible]

INSU[illegible]

SUN FIRE [illegible]

INSURANCES effected [illegible] Dwelling-Houses a[illegible] the Mofussil, at the curre[illegible] CLAIMS arranged by [illegible] promptitude and liberali[illegible]

PEEL [illegible]

COMMERCIAL UNIO[illegible]
COMPAN[illegible]
FIRE, LIFE AND [illegible]
CAPITAL—£2,500,0[illegible]

THE above Company [illegible] every discription of PROP[illegible] advantageous Rates.

WALLACE [illegible]

ORIE[illegible]

9, E[illegible]

THE IN[illegible]
SURETY[illegible]

IS the [illegible] establishe[illegible] arising throu[illegible] trust, and t[illegible] Suretyship b[illegible] The Security [illegible] for European and [illegible] Public Co[illegible]

Bombay Branch[illegible]
GEO. [illegible]
Madras Office—[illegible]

NO[illegible]

SCOTT & [illegible]
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICA[illegible] Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion [illegible] Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs [illegible] month, including horse-keeper. Commission on [illegible] bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions to [illegible] buying and selling of horses will meet our best att[illegible] Horses broken to single and double harness, in the [illegible] (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing [illegible] under the management of a thoroughly practical Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

STEEL BOILERS[illegible]

DANIEL ADAMS[illegible]
ENGINEERS AND BOI[illegible]
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHEST[illegible]

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SE[illegible]
Of which many thousands are now [illegible]

BOILERS of all types [illegible]
With rivet holes drilled by special [illegible]
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the la[illegible] YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPEC[illegible] have over
1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pres[illegible]

ENGINES of all desc[illegible] AUTOMATIC EXPANSIO[illegible] dal and Diploma, Philade[illegible] Paris, 1878, and First Prize, C[illegible] with the Corliss and other A[illegible]

Established] THE ONLY [illegible] FIRM [illegible]

THE SUFFE[illegible]
HENRY [illegible]
FOR EXTERN[illegible]

A SPECIFIC for [illegible] Swellings, [illegible] Joints, Pains in the Back, [illegible] Headache, Hemicrania [illegible] Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness [illegible] riding, or violent exercise. Pains in [illegible] produced by Dengue and other fevers [illegible] Pains, &c., also for Mumps, [illegible] Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, [illegible] Pain or Weight on the Chest, [illegible] Chancre, Piles, &c., &c.

"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"THILUM" is a wonderful preventive of musqui[illegible] other noxious Insect bites.

Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Packing [illegible]

N. B.—Postage and packing for [illegible] single [illegible]

Special rates for missionar[illegible] and institutions on application [illegible] HENRY'S "THILUM" [illegible]

N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" [illegible] Opium or Mercury in [illegible] ingredient. It may safely be [illegible] most delicate or broken [illegible]

BLEEDING PILES.—[illegible] of "THILUM" to a lady [illegible] my Assistant that he [illegible] use when suffering [illegible] It gave him [illegible] happy [illegible] instant relief and finally [illegible] cious [illegible]

Geo. WILKIE, Medical Practition[illegible]
Moulmein, 23rd December, 188[illegible]

FOR PAINS IN THE LEGS, BACK, &c.—[illegible] Henry's "Thilum" one of the best remedies I have ever used. It cures itch as I have proved by [illegible] boys and girls of our Mission. After careful trial I recommend Henry's "Thilum" for pains in the legs, back, sore throat and itch. It is by far the best [illegible] I have ever used for these diseases.

D. DOWNIE, Missionary Amer. Bap. Telegoo Missi[illegible]
Nellore, 23rd October, 1880

NEURALGIA.—I thank you very much for "Thilum," it cured my wife of excruciating severe N[illegible] ralgic pains in the face in less than 15 minutes, bringing her perfect rest, prior to its use, long absent.

JOHN BAKER.
Percy Cottage, Teddington, England, 17th March, 188[illegible]

To be had of
[illegible]DEN[illegible]
and in BOMBAY of TREACHER & Co[illegible]
KEMP & Co., MADON & Co., THOMSON, TAYLO[illegible]
and all chemists.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE [illegible]

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD
MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTUR[illegible]
THE GREAT BLOOD PUR[illegible]
For cleansing and [illegible] cannot be too high[illegible] For Scrofula [illegible] kinds it is a [illegible]